

Special Issue 1998

CANADA'S

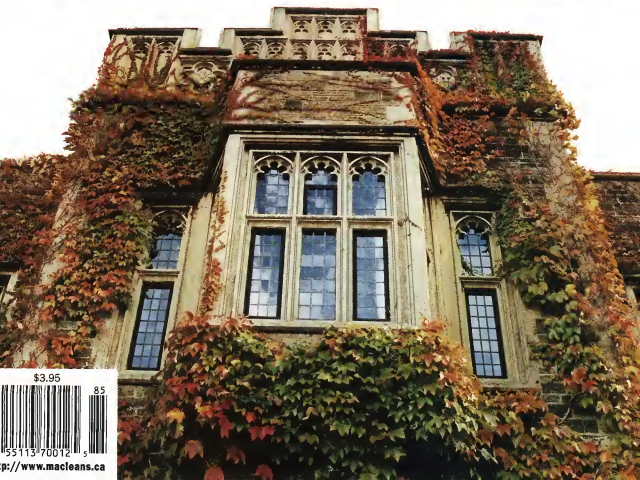
WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

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## THE MAIL

portant thing anyone can obtain in life is a university education. Until this attitude is taken up by all, this nation can only step backwards while others step forward.

Joseph Roman,  
Edmonton, Alta., Oct.

"Where the jobs are" did the study of geography a disservice by suggesting there are few or no jobs for grads in that field. Geography students who include geographic information systems in their coursework at college or university are able to use one of the fastest-growing information technologies in North America and land jobs quickly (GIS estimated in Canada as a result of the work done by Roger Trevelyan of Ottawa and lets people see the complex relationships between humans and their environment, facilitating analysis and decision making in areas from business to politics and ecology).

Gord Gerds,  
Senior geography teacher,  
Wilfrid Laurier College,  
Ottawa

## Job opportunities

I cannot speak about other professions, but for biologists like me and many of my friends there is only one main reason we do not work in Canada: no one will employ us ("Missing the brain drain," From the Editor, Oct. 26). Four of us who graduated to postgraduate with PhDs in the early 1980s are now working scientists who have repeatedly applied for jobs in Canada. But one is currently employed in Norway, two are in Britain and I am in the United States. Four other friends recently took jobs in the United States. Not once have any of these people suggested that higher taxes in Canada had anything to do with going to work elsewhere. The second biggest problem with science in Canada is the lack of funding. I am not talking about "big science" like certain areas of molecular biology, where Canada will never have even close to the financial resources required to compete on a global scale. I am talking about the basic support that good scientists need to do their work. In my opinion and experience, Canada produces some of the brightest and most competent biologists. We are well trained, used to working with less equipment and resources than American students and still manage to produce top-quality science. Of course, maybe our field isn't that important to Canada; if this is the case, people I have met, at least, will work with their heads on their backs to find a way to work in Canada.

Rae Coleman,  
Section of evolution and ecology,  
University of California,  
Davis, Calif.

The editorial ends by exhorting the Canadian public to read the lips of Canada's poorest students moving to the United States. The editor interprets the lip movements of these professionals to say "reduce the taxes." I must say that those lips might just as well be saying "raise our remuneration." To my mind, it should be the responsibility of corporations and organizations who want the services of these same professionals to offer them remuneration that is competitive enough to keep them in Canada. Expecting the Canadian public to subsidize programs through tax reductions to keep these academic professionals at home amounts to no less than a subsidy to those same corporations and organizations.

Mario Gelfi,  
Markham, Ont.

I'm one of those professionals who moved to the United States for a job. I'm a research chemist and there were not too many well-paying, challenging research opportunities in Canada when I left in 1984. That may have changed, but I don't think so, since several of my scientist friends have decided to move across the border. Most of them, like me, are Canadian-educated PhD scientists. I want to come back to Canada someday, do ground-breaking research, and send my children to a quality Canadian university, but that time may be several years away. I do believe Canada is the best place to live in this planet, but I just need to find a way back home that will be financially and politically acceptable to my wife and children.

David A. Ross,  
Basking Ridge, N.J.

Taxes are a contributing factor in the flight of skilled Canadian adults, but there is a more profound reason professionals leave: American culture, more than any other, promotes the value of the individual. The individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are enshrined in the American way of life. Greater economic freedom, which includes lower taxes, is but one result of the political freedom that results from those values. Instead of calling for lower taxes, the effort should be exhorting Canadians to re-examine their values. If those are required, lower taxes will follow.

Scott Powell,  
Edmonton

For me—a Canadian computer professional working in the United States—and for the 10 or so Canadian friends I know in the same situation, taxation is not the main reason behind our decision to move. What made us come to the United States is the quality of the jobs and the size of the salaries. Even discounting taxes and exchange rate, in Silicon Valley, we can do leading-edge, interesting work and make twice what we would make at home doing work that can only be described as busy.

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## THE MAIL

drama and obstacle. As far as taxes go—most of us who have sampled American health care wouldn't begrudge paying the extra fee to 10 per cent more for universal health care and other basic social benefits that Canada provides. No, it's not the taxes. What needs to be fixed is the quality and competitiveness of Canadian technical industries before computer professionals such as me and my friends can have a hope of finding the late roofing, well-compensated work that we would be much happier doing in the country of our birth.

Thomas R. Baskerville  
San Francisco

## 'Closet autocrat'

The "closet autocrat" reference to the Prime Minister ("Of the love of power," *Cover*, Oct. 30) brings us back to the Secord vs. debate: is the trust the despot? Our pendulum on the year's retrospective analysis of our national crisis, but a greater issue is at hand—what shall become of our state in this continued order? Will democracy lead to wards the same fork as a totalitarian regime in that the leaders will have to choose between abolishing morals or face failure? Perhaps British economist Friedrich Hayek

put it best: In the democracies of today, those who hate all of Nazism's manifestations are working for ideas whose realization would lead straight to the tyranny all are trying to avoid.

J. J. Riv  
Toronto

Regarding the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit scandal, who cares? Fix health care.

Patricia Allen  
Toronto

I've been reading with interest what is being written (especially in the eastern media) about our Prime Minister. I'm getting quite a chuckle out of the dissatisfaction you easterners are feeling. Don't be looking at us westerners for faulting this man as you. It wasn't us who elected this clown. The same you hear coming from the West isn't the result of the buffalo running the range—believe it or not, it's the runbling of the western separatist movement again. It's funny how the eastern media can only find fault with Preston Manning's hairstyle or voice, but don't seem to be able to find anything wrong with the policies of the Reform party. What will amaze me is how popular the Liberals remain. Any bets that

once the Liberals get their hands on the Employment Insurance surplus to buy your votes that you will vote them in again? Give your heads a shake.

Ken Miller  
Red Deer, Alta.

I object to Lloyd I. Furush's New 2 letter in which he describes student demonstrations as "hooligans, troublemakers and strike-breakers" ("AFPC and democracy"). While I can't speak for all student demonstrators, those who protested at the AFPC summit did so for a worthy and important cause. They were speaking out against governments who regularly imprison and execute people simply for having unpopular beliefs or opinions. The people of those countries cannot protest such injustices for fear that they will disappear in the middle of the night, never to be seen again. Those in Canada who choose to speak on their behalf should be praised.

David Speltz  
Pleasant, Ont.

## Environmental record

Not many mainstream magazines would I have the guts to do articles like yours on the devastation caused by logging in our native heritage ("The dying rose," *Cover*, Oct. 23). You covered the economic, ecological and

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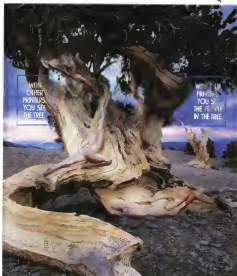
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## THE MAIL

employee at dimensions with depth and candor. The problems are complex, and the solutions require corporate and international co-operation, both of which have dismal track records. Keep helping to mislead the general awareness of the consequences of our unsustainable practices. Only when there is awareness can there be responsibility and change.

Art Whitford  
Apex, Ore

I enjoyed reading your article but was somewhat surprised and saddened that you referred to algae as "tiny plants." Algae are plant-like organisms of the kingdom protista. Protista are eukaryotes that lack the distinguishing features of plants. Those features include true roots, stems, leaves and specialized systems for carrying nutrients. Algae are generally photosynthetic, like plants, and generally live in either salt or fresh water. Algae are fascinating organisms living all around us, and while many species look a lot like plants, they truly are not.

Saba Pinnock  
Kingston, Ont

Our species has never demonstrated much ability to exert prudent self-control over the consumption of our environment. When times get tough, protective restrictions, if too put in place when it is too late anyway, tend to get relaxed until the resources are virtually gone. Add to this the notion that ecosystems have to keep growing to remain healthy and we have a scary race. We're such a clever species, yet so arrogant over our own (and unfortunately the Earth's) destiny. Kind of humbling.

Alison Marks  
Williams Lake, B.C.

It is interesting to note the limited reaction to all sorts of such assaults and consequences. Therein lies the problem: the issue is so insignificant with such overwhelming implications that we avoid dealing with it.

David Skelton  
St. Albert, Alta.

## Teacher burnout

I have just read Ann Dowsett Johnson's column "Test your politeness" (Oct. 28) and found it to be eloquent. For the past 10 years (or maybe as far as 30 years), I have been an elementary teacher in Toronto, working closely with the children's refugees and immigrants. When it comes to meet-the-teacher night, curriculum night or interviews at report card time, it is usually a very discouraging experience. Parents are frequently inattentive and, to gain their support in the classroom, it is a laborious process. I never see face as almost impossible task. I'm ready to face the school at 4 p.m. after a day

of not teaching as much as refereeing fights, solving conflicts, getting ice or Band-Aids, controlling unruly kids, consulting others and running around like a madhouse to cover the basics. I'd love to teach where kids are actually motivated to learn, explore, research and learn—and it's only happening at private schools. There's the pity. I don't teach much longer—there are far too many of us drained, burned out and discouraged. What a sad situation for those who once loved to teach to those who once loved to learn.

Lisa Ford Centre  
Montreal, Que.

## Perpetual blackmail

In "Quebec's election could produce a nuclear war" (Calgary, Nov. 2), Charles Gordon calls for a new baseball stadium for the Montreal Expos? No thank you! The cost of a new stadium would only be the first step in a long list of requests for funds as players' salaries keep rising into the multimillions. It is well known that teams that pay the most have the best chances of winning, and repeated demands are not what we want to hear. There is enough economic stress in this province without being perpetually blackmailed by the managers of a group of overpaid American players.

John Granoff,  
Bloomfield, Que.

Big-league sport clubs for gamblers, the supposedly noble, and those whose entire life-long life is down a bucket of beer in the sportiest time. To my others in order to subsidize this lifestyle is outrageous. Public money for stadiums is one insanity I don't have left behind. Even at election time.

D. Grant DeMoss,  
Beylton, B.C.

## Guaranteed merit

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. The knowledge Canadians exhibit about how they are taxed is about as little as you can get. "Guaranteed income" (The Mail, Sept. 7). Even on narrow considerations of the guaranteed income concept as proposed by William Craig in *The Road Ahead* ("A guaranteed income for all," Aug. 20) discloses its merits. First and foremost is its fairness. No working for six months, then taking six months off at Employment Insurance, or worse. No transferring property to kids, then collecting old age security. Then, think of the billions of dollars saved by eliminating EI, OAS, guaranteed income supplements, large provincial and municipal welfare rolls—and the horrendous bureaucracies required to administer them all. Craig's second suggestion, that income tax should be eliminated and replaced with GST, is interesting. We are to increase disposable in-

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## THE MAIL

come by replacing, say, \$10,000 income tax with \$10,000 GST. GST would cancel that day in math class. It would be just another day tax in any event, for tonight's entertainment, watch the poor singer and starve while the rich dance for joy. Until voters are knowledgeable about the effects of various forms of tax (income tax is least of the evils), the only change will be more complications that benefit some at cost to the rest of us.

Mary L. Winick,  
Pittsford

## Defending Melanie

What a mean-spirited—not to mention inaccurate—review of Melanie Doane's new CD ("Melow moments," Par Five Record, Nov. 2). First of all, in the 30 per cent positive reviews I haven't heard Melanie called "a Maritime dither with pop ambitions," and this description would be passing to her many fans. Obviously, you have not listened to, or haven't understood, the lyrics of either song you call "hesitant-

lyte." Thousands of people can relate perfectly to Melanie's lyrics, and both songs are more than "ostentatious." They are thoughtful, honest, clever and musically interesting.

Paula Patricks,  
Lower Sackville, N.S.

## Clark and the media

I am not a member of a political party, but I feel strongly that former prime minister Joe Clark has been treated unfairly by the media ("Joe's back," Canada, Nov. 2). It's time to look at his struggles instead of his personal weaknesses. When Clark was elected prime minister, he tried hard to be honest when he told us taxes would have to be raised. He was gracious in his defeat to Brian Mulroney. He showed excellent ability in diplomacy as minister of external affairs and he has shown that he has political stamina by sticking it out after all these years. His baggage was laid down that have political significance? He was open and honest. That's a fault? Is it more important for our elected representative to look good and demonstrate power, or would we rather have one who demonstrates the core values of integrity, good teamwork, positive experience, openness and honesty?

Gail McNeil,  
Parsippany, N.J.

## Surplus books

I read with interest your article regarding the fire in Cambridge Bay and the assistance being provided by Howarth Peary of England in finding replacement books for the high school ("Bookish benevolence," Opening Notes, Nov. 2). Several years ago when I lived in Oshkosh, Ont., I was contacted with the library when I wished to donate a large number of excellent hard-cover books for their shelves but was refused. Being an ex-member, I suggested they contact Transport Group Headquarters in Toronto, Ont., and find out if there was space available on the C-130 Hercules flights that support some of the northern missions, to transport surplus books to these communities. I am not sure of the outcome. However, I keep reading in local papers about local libraries that have surplus book sales. I suggest that libraries contact Minister of Defence Art Eggleton, and insist that we share our surplus with our northern friends.

John Scott,  
White Rock, B.C.

## 'Blinkered opinion'

Alan Fotheringham's slant on the King's School of Journalism reek of nostalgia for a golden era of journalism ("Where you and I were young, Alan," Nov. 2). His reminiscence of a boozey evening lead to the

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**Union Central** ("Reluctant competitors," Nov. 2). It is clear that the diversity of performance results and product delivery within this small financial segment prevents any unified front. The new wave of merger talks and banks wanting to get bigger does not mean merged banks or credit unions serve their customers or members with any greater performance ratios than if they were smaller. Whether new financial credit union fronts come from Vancouver or Toronto makes little difference to the consumer. It is the service level and meeting their real needs that still prevails.

*Morris A. Mif  
Chairman of the Board, Union  
Greenwich Credit Union Ltd  
Toronto*

## Sather's victory

The article "The winning ways of Sles" reaffirms my belief that, like him or not, Edmonton Oilers president Glen Sather has always commanded respect: Gloor's/Proff's, Oct. 18). As a transplanted New Yorker, I remember watching him play. How go he lead the Oilers to dominate my Islanders and proceed to build a dynasty. While he was the champ it was easy to root for someone to beat him, but impossible not to respect what he did. Now, I'm more impressed with his ability to compete with the financial clout clearly stacked against small-market Canadian teams. I hope that the decision effect that started in Winnipeg and Quebec City can be stopped. Growing up watching games broadcast from Maple Leaf Gardens, the Forum and even the Curren in Calgary always gave me a sense that this was the world's best sport. How many more teams must leave Canada before something is done?

*Bob White  
Ottawa, Ont.*

## Will and testament

The most important tool we chartered financial consultants use in estate planning is the will, but the word you left out is "testament" ("Planning your estate," Corner, Oct. 13). The will is a statement to your life and your values, and what better testament to your values than a charitable bequest? I ask my clients four questions: 1) Who is getting the estate? 2) How is it being transferred? 3) Is the estate plan going to be executed tax effectively? 4) Does the plan reflect your values? The last question is probably the one that takes the most time to answer, and I fear was the one question that your article failed to address.

*Peter R. Bennett  
Toronto*

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# Opening NOTES

Edited by TANYA DEMPSEY

## A cautionary tale

A couple separates, and the father disappears with their 15-year-old daughter at Christmas. For six years, the mother searches for them, only to discover that they have been living as husband and wife with two young children in England, and that he is a murderer. The plot sounds like a best-selling novel or a Hollywood thriller. But if Barbara Walker gets her way, it will be a best-selling first-hand account of her life with Albert Walker, who was found guilty last July of the murder of Rosalind Platt.

Barbara Walker, who still lives in the Paris, Oct., home the family shared for 12 years, told her side of the saga in the November issue of *Elle* 80 cent magazine, and now is expanding her account into a book that will also include some pointers on how to determine whether a marriage is a far-fetched McKingite. Walker's Toronto-based literary agent, says that although she and her client haven't yet signed an agreement with a publisher, "Barbara is writing away. It will be unashamedly for women," she adds. "I don't think Albert Walker is the story, he is just the engine that gets the story going. This is about a happy marriage that became a hellish relationship, and Barbara thinks she can help other women in similar situations—obviously they won't all have psychotic husbands who kill."



Walker with daughters Heather and Shenna (in photo): a book for women

## CAPITAL CONFIDENTIAL

While Fisheries and Oceans Minister David Anderson was in New York City last week accepting a conservation award from the Atlantic Salmon Federation at a gala, his officials were working overtime back in Ottawa to keep the shrimp on their brew's reputation as a champion of the marine environment. The industry's well-heeled fly-fishing enthusiasts, including mogul Ted Turner, loved Anderson



Anderson: a new protector of whales?

for making the tough decision last April to close down Canada's East Coast commercial salmon fishery to protect dwindling stocks. But he has not been as quick to protect a key habitat of the northern bottlenose whale.

An underwater canyon off Nova Scotia, known as the Gully, is home to a population of about 330 of the vulnerable

whales. It is also close to the Sable Island offshore natural gas fields, and is being eyed by many exploration firms. Environment Canada has long lobbied Anderson to declare the Gully a marine protected area, which would make it off-limits to exploration. Last week, sources told Anderson and his officials were close to finalizing a decision to grant fast status on a pilot project basis. An interim ban on gas exploration would be

imposed until a permanent conservation scheme can be worked out. But whales will keep surfacing on Ottawa's agenda. Next, raising good on the long-delayed Canadian Wildlife Service plan to acquire Baffin Island's Isabella Bay, a habitat of the endangered bowhead whale, as a national wildlife area.

## EMPORIUM

According to UNESCO, the 10 countries with the most university students (number per 100,000 population):

1. Canada ..... 6,580
2. United States ..... 6,648
3. Korea ..... 4,786
4. New Zealand ..... 4,676
5. Norway ..... 4,311
6. Finland ..... 3,902
7. Soviet Union ..... 3,719
8. Armenia ..... 3,711
9. France ..... 3,623
10. Netherlands ..... 3,352

## GOLDFARB POLL

Not surprisingly, when 1,400 Canadians were asked whether they had used a condom in the past month or kept condoms in the house, the younger the respondent, the more likely the answer was yes. But for those 34 and under it was still less than a majority. By percentage of adults:

	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Used a condom in past month	31	24	14	7	3	3
Keep condoms in the house	45	43	25	19	8	5

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## DOUBLE TAKE

### Max Ward

Max Ward may have retired in 1990, but Canada's most famous bush pilot turned entrepreneur still flies hundreds of hours every year. As a child growing up in Edmonton, Ward was drawn to the raw science of aviation. After serving as a flight instructor during the Second World War, he built a reputation as a fearless pilot and businessman who would transport people and supplies to remote communities in the Northwest Territories. In 1963, he founded the chartered airline Wardair. He purchased his first jet, a Boeing 737, 14 years later and began his own chartering Air Canada and Canadian Pacific Airlines by offering great service and cheaper fares. "What was exciting is that the business was in its infancy when I started," says Ward, in his 60s. "It was a question of value for money." But by 1988, Wardair was suffering from mounting debts and a shrinking market. He sold it to Canadian Airlines International for \$250 million.



Ward in 1946; and now, still flying bush planes and jets

"It was the time to sell," says Ward. "I was getting tired." Married for 53 years, Ward and his wife, Marilyn, have spent their retirement traveling in their own Canadian Challenger jet. With Wardair, Ward saw little of the real world. "The only thing I ever experienced was airports," he says, "and while they're useful, you can't learn much from them." The Wards also own a Twin Otter, which they use to fly family—including their four children and nine grandchildren—into their lodge on Ellesmere Island, 300 km north of Yellowknife. "It's great going back to the Arctic," says Ward. "The bad weather is even part of the fun when you're flying."

LUKE FISHER

## BEST-SELLERS

### POP, TV MUSIC

1. *The Love of a Good Woman*, Josh Rouse (1)
2. *The Raynor Cantata*, Peter Dinklage (3)
3. *Amor Amor*, Jon McElroy (4)
4. *Bag of Bones*, Stephen King (5)
5. *A Recipe for Love*, Gold Anderson (6)
6. *I Never Told You in Love*, Billy Lewis (7)
7. *The White Room*, Barbara Crampton (8)
8. *The Hidden Book*, Pamela O'Brien (9)
9. *Johnny Lee*, John Lee (10)
10. *Field of Dreams*, Don Peters (11)

### NONFICTION

1. *Thick*, Peter C. Newman (1)
2. *From the Heart*, Paula Griffin (2)
3. *Black Book*, Steve Cooney (3)
4. *The Ice Storm*, Rick Aldrich (4)
5. *Angels in the Sky*, David McCarty (5)
6. *Revelations: Looking Back*, James J. O'Rourke (6)
7. *The Letters*, Jeff Renshaw (7)
8. *Personal Bully*, William Safire (8)
9. *East and West*, Clive Palmer (9)
10. *Toronto's Streets*, edited by Andrew Cohen and J.J. Gosselin (10)

11. *Photos last week*

Courtesy of News Release

## Sanders's story

Gay Straninger's spoof of Tim Allen talk shows, *The Larry Sanders Show*, was the surprise success of the week. Now, the co-creator offers a no-holds-barred "tell-all-parade" of his crisis, neurotic after 1990 in *Confessions of a Late Night Talk Show Host: The Autobiography of Larry Sanders* (Simon & Schuster).



# Passages

**AWARDED:** To Montreal artist **Betty Goodwin**, 75, the first Harold Town Prize for drawing, in Toronto. Goodwin received \$25,000 and a 1999 drawing by the late **Harold Town**, a founding member of the Painters Eleven, a group of artists who introduced Canadians to abstract art in the 1950s. Goodwin is internationally renowned for her drawings and sculpture.



Goodwin's 1999 drawing, 'The River' (1949)

**DIED:** Lord **John Hunt**, 88, who led the 1953 expedition that enabled Sir **Edmund Hillary** and **Tenzing Norgay** to be the first climbers to reach the world's highest peak, Mount Everest, in Hasty, England.

**DIED:** British novelist **Rumer Godden**, 90, in London. Godden wrote 21 novels, including *Black Narcissus* (1939) and *The River* (1949).

**DIED:** Canadian actor **Richard Hewitt**, 66, of cancer, in Kingston, Ont. Known primarily for his stage appearances at Stratford and Shaw, Hewitt also worked in television and film.

**DIED:** French star of screen and stage **Jean Haux**, 84, who was best known for his leading role in *Count of Monte Cristo* (1953), in Cannes.

**DIED:** Hall of Fame golfer **Frank Stronach**, 85, in Vienna, Minn. Stronach was an eight-time all-star during his 10-year career with the Boston Bruins and Chicago Blackhawks.

**DIED:** Businessman **George Metcalf**, 94, after a long battle with Parkinson's disease, in Toronto. Metcalf was the former president and chairman of the board of *Leasco Cos. Ltd.* and *George Weston Ltd.*

**SUSPENDED:** Canadian track and field coach **Don Spink**, with pay, after allegations of sexual misconduct involving athletes, in Toronto. Spink, national program director for endurance events, has coached many of Canada's top distance stars, including **Alvin Meagher**, 1994 Commonwealth Games 3,000 m silver medalist.



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## POP MOVIES

### Real-life horror

When gay film director **James White** (*Frankie's Son*) was found dead at the bottom of his pool in 1992,

low-key but respected *Gods and Monsters* chronicled his last year, with Ian McKellen as White and Brendan Fraser as the director he hires as his producer.

Top-rated in Canada, *White* landed in the top 10 in the U.S. during the week-end that ended on Nov. 12 (all box-office numbers in parentheses).

1. <i>The Whistler</i> (1992)	\$1,200,000
2. <i>The Deep</i> (1992)	\$1,100,000
3. <i>Practical Magic</i> (1992)	\$1,000,000
4. <i>Practical Magic</i> (1992)	\$1,000,000
5. <i>John Carpenter's Vampire</i> (1992)	\$800,000
6. <i>Safe</i> (1992)	\$122,000
7. <i>Using Your Head</i> (1992)	\$100,000
8. <i>The Wizard of Oz</i> (1992)	\$100,000
9. <i>West Bound</i> (1992)	\$100,000
10. <i>Life in the Future</i> (1992)	\$100,000



# Measuring Excellence

From the crucible of underfunding, heroes have emerged

BY ANN DOWSETT JOHNSTON

*Education is not the filling of a pail,  
but the lighting of a fire.*

—W. B. Yeats

It's a busy Friday afternoon in downtown Toronto, shortly before 4 p.m. in late September, and hundreds of teenagers have headed out to do some serious shopping. Skateboards stuffed in their backpacks, yoked in trousseaus or parties of five, they crowd down the escalators of the Metro Toronto Convention Centre. A trio of private-school girls, prima in blazers and skirts, look like they've crashed a Friends convention—a sea of black jeans, white T-shirts and plaid, perfect hair. Killed or joined, they all look a bit edgy as they head into the second annual Ontario Universities' Fair to check out the future. One by one, they take their turn at the brightly lit booths, queuing for on-the-spot counselling. Earnest faces absorb the details: the cost of tuition, the price of residence, the marks they need to get in. One by one, they leave with their educational loot bags full of pamphlets and glossy brochures, heading out past the draw for free tuition at Carleton. These wannabe students emerge by the boiling stand, one step closer to choosing a school. "How tell me where I belong," moans a fourth. "I'm just a guy who likes French and Latin."

Welcome to the class of 2003, a generation well-

schooled in truth and consequences: the truth that their lacking employment prospects will impinge with a university degree, and the consequence that they may be saddled with a hefty debt load on graduation. Make no mistake; their dreams are as large and as lofty as their parents' before them. But they're aware of the price tag attached, and who can blame them? In 1990—before most of them even began to date, let alone drive—governments began slashing what now amounts to \$600 million out of higher education. With virtually no warning, the cost was downloaded onto students' shoulders: since that time, tuition has skyrocketed 87 per cent. And in the process, students have become co-funders of Canadian universities. In 1977, tuition fees accounted for only 14 per cent of the cost of running a school; on average, today's students foot a third of the bill.

This spring, Acumen Research took a random sample of 5,500 applicants to Ontario universities from across Canada, asking them to rank their main reasons for choosing a particular university. What topped their list? Academic reputation and graduates getting high-quality jobs. A new Maclean's/Northern poll underscored that



PHOTO: STEVE GRANITZ



## UNIVERSITIES 98

**FREE PROTEST IN TORONTO** With tuition hikes, students have become co-headers of the system

view a significant number of young people said they believed that the university's primary role was to train students for jobs. The new student consumer chooses a school with care, and connects the dots quickly between learning and earning.

That fact was not lost on 10 of the country's most powerful university presidents at their biannual get-together two weeks ago. Revolving to the home of University of Toronto president Robert Prichard, the so-called Group of 10—leaders of Canada's major research universities—reported a tutor for the weekend. Donald Kennedy, former president of Stanford and author of *Academic Duty*, led what Prichard describes as a "grand seminar on academic renewal." Four intense hours on Saturday night over dinner, and four more on Sunday morning to discuss "what they were struggling with most."

Renewed is just what the doctor ordered. If students have weathered a period of extraordinary change, so, in fact, have university leaders. Having buckled down for the past five years to deal with major downsizing, the structural have looked up and realized that the world has changed. Now, the North American public is watching its views on the role of the university itself. Once needed for the dissemination of knowledge, universities were then asked to become research institutions, largely in the name of economic development. After the Second World War, they were expected to educate the baby boom; the university system was well fed for decades, and prospered. But with the recession of the early 1980s came a public questioning of the massive investment in university research. Cancer had to be cured, and the Cold War was over. If the country's most competitive factor was human capital, how well was the undergraduate being looked after?

And so it follows: the 20th century belonged to the university president and the 20th century to faculty; the 21st century belongs to the student—a fact not lost on the Group of 10. "We believe ourselves welcome," says McGill president Bernard Shapiro, "merely, that there is nothing more important in this country than to have a larger number of people participating in education, to be able to think at the conceptual level, than we need a heightened level of focus on the

lived experience of the undergraduate." The renewal, according to Kennedy, comes from abandoning what he calls the "100-year old business of distance education"—namely, the lecture. "The most interesting thing that came out of our weekend," says Shapiro, "was the focus on proximity learning."

What this means is a radical rethinking of the learning experience. Next year, the University of British Columbia plans to renovate 15 per cent of its classrooms. Says UBC president Martha Piper, "We could do them in the old 1960s-style-you-learn model—meaning, I have the notes and you write what you can." Or we could consider something more open, more dynamic, where all the work can move around to suit the class, where the students can debate, be interactive. That's the real message: becoming student-focused."

When Kennedy asked Piper what her two most important issues were, she named the learning environment and internationalization. Piper has vowed that by 2003, all faculties and schools will have developed co-op options, many of which will involve international placements. And unlike some of her peers, who view co-op in generosity and too ill-considered, Piper champions the choice.

"Co-op is not job training," she says. "It's experience in the world of work, and if that work can be international, all the better. This is a global environment we're creating, and the leaders of tomorrow will be citizens of the world, culturally fluid in every way."

For many students, co-op may be the golden egg in the current educational marketplace. Those with a co-op background graduate with lower debt, and with a leg up in the world of work. Piper's focus on international co-op is proof that she has grasped one of the most efficient tenets of leadership in these tough times: understanding her career or the broad educational landscape. Given her geographical location, her focus makes sense. And even as it may sound strong, university leaders must become smart, not just managers with a clear understanding of what is, it is they can offer students. "We've got to try to get that all universities can be all things to all students." "Well, there's an enormous student

taking place, and only these who understand their niche are finding success," says Prichard. "If you don't focus on your mission, you fall into the mediocre middle."

A big part of focusing on your mission means attracting the students you want to your school. While tuition has gone through the roof, the growth in scholarship and bursary dollars has been phenomenal as well. In this year's rankings, scholarships and bursaries—expressed as a proportion of the operating budget—are up 13 per cent since 1995. Paid a call to a certain public relations person right now, and this is what you'll hear: "This is Sue Block-Nestor in the public affairs department of the University of Toronto, which expects to award \$44 million to graduate and undergraduate student aid this year. I'm not available at the moment, but..."

This is the same university that topped the bar on student recruitment this year, using Janet Wright—the first female of choice when it comes to filling presidential posts—to find a director of student recruitment. Even bigger was the news that this person would be part of the university's senior management team.

Perhaps another harbinger of things to come is the fact that Noel Levine, the largest number in enrollment management coaching in the United States, is considering opening his doors in Canada two months from now. The firm has signed up Andrew Ness, 37, who worked for seven years in student recruitment at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ont., to study the institution. Ness believes there is a "high likelihood" the firm will decide to go ahead when they meet next month. "Noel Levine has the tools that allow you to make what they're spending on your student awards to optimize your enrollment," says Ness. "Are you giving money to stu-



**McGILL STUDENTS** No amount of imagination can overcome the chronic, shortshrifted underfunding of higher education

dent Shapiro, "there is a lot more attention to customer service."

From the crumble of underfunding, everything begins to crumble. Shapiro is one of those people, a man who has responded creatively in tough times. Patricia Clements, dean of arts at the University of Alberta, is another. When the world seems hungry for high-tech graduates, she champions the talents of liberal arts students, transcending their ability to think critically and independently, to communicate well, to problem solve. Clements cites the following from Matthew Barrett, a student at the University of Alberta: "It is far more important that students graduating from university can do the pattern of strategy in Chapter 3 of *The Contrary Tale* than understand the practice of double-entry accounting."

Perhaps, for the sake of the class of 2003—computer and literary students alike—it's best to lay into the rhetoric of the learning environment connection. Call them knowledge workers. Call them the human capital of tomorrow. Perhaps that will help the political powers-that-be understand just how central these students are to the hopes and ambitions of society as a whole. And perhaps, that truth, those who control the purse strings will understand that this generation deserves the challenge of an innovative learning environment. In the end, so much of imagination can overcome the chronic, shortshrifted underfunding of higher education. It all depends on that seed generation, so much depends on that seed generation, so much on the lighting of the fire. □

## A MESSAGE IN THE RANKINGS

All figures represent the percentage change between the 1995 and 1998 surveys, reflecting data from the 1994-1995 and 1997-1998 academic years.



# THE WINNERS

From coast to coast, a celebration of excellence

**F**ourth-year molecular genetics student Rachel Gaddy is spending her free hours injecting a green fluorescent protein from a jellyfish into plants. Crazy, right? You might say that. In the world of post-grad research, it is becoming ever more common to explore knowledge in the borderlands of seemingly unrelated fields and learn from it. It's also the same technique that the University of Toronto is trying to achieve as a grand scale, with the whole field of genetic research. Not content to rest on its laurels, the University of Toronto has set its sights on a brand-new Centre for Cellular and Biomolecular Research, a powerhouse facility that is to harness the ground-breaking talents of three faculties: medicine, applied science and engineering, and pharmacy. "We are not trying to invent the university around some trendy three-of-a-kind topic," says president Robert Prichard. "We believe in the depth and discipline of our traditionally organized departments. But at the same time, we want to use every trick available to bring about collaboration across those disciplines."

Some trick. According to CrediTap, one of the top research in the faculty of medicine, the new \$88-million facility, with its multi-department focus on basic genetic research, will be the only one of its scale in North America. According to the students, it may be built one too soon. The building lies in the Medical Sciences Building on the fifth, fifth floor, across from grad student Wade Soed, 25, with a shy smile. "In some of the stairwells, you can smell the lab animals on another floor." The university is known for its broad range of collaborative study, says Soed. But both she and Gaddy, 22, agree that it isn't so easy to track down the right mentor or guest seminar when they are scattered across so many buildings. Says Gaddy: "You have to make a lot of effort to find out what is going on."

The new bio-techniques facility, involving a funding decision from the Canada Foundation for Innovation, is the biggest single project to spring from Toronto's \$506-million fundraising campaign, searching that well-dried total budgets of most Canadian universities. But everything about the University of Toronto is big, with its roughly 35,000 students, 3,000 scientific staff and 34 libraries—not to mention black ash city blocks of stone and mortar. It is easy to overlook the university's intimate side. Just Trinity College with its 4,000 students, the rule that mandates at least one 30-student seminar with a named professor for first-year students, the crowded workbenches in the genetic research lab that make neighborhood courting an academic necessity.

The proposed new genetic facility is designed to house up to 70 researchers and their teams—a third from outside the faculty of medicine. Its biggest attribute, says Gaddy, is that "it will give us the



**MEDICINE/DOCTORIAL**  
University of Toronto

ability to recruit." It may also form the model for other departments that want to scribble together some research projects for common projects—including those in the not-forgotten liberal arts. Courtesy of a \$5-million to \$5-million gift from Prichard and U of T Chancellor Hal Jackman, the university will put together a \$15-million endowment for the humanities—again, the largest of the kind in the country. This special fund will finance a movable list of five chairs in departments that want to cooperate—or collaborate—for the honors. "It's what I wanted to know my money," says Jackman. "You can have a university without professional schools. But you can't have one without arts and sciences and humanities. That's the essence of the place."

ROBERT SHEPPARD

**INNOVATION**  
Blaney (left) with Connors, who says the university offers a 'thriving community for learning'



**T**he outcome, when its 10 students first go to know their new school, is called to Simon Fraser University's hallmarks campus. The stunning view of Vancouver and the islands, spread out like a breathtaking rug at the foot of Burnaby Mountain, is blocked out beyond a blanket of fog. The campus buildings—tag-rickety, planes of glass and faded grey concrete—look like a star base from a distant galaxy. Most of the time it is very quiet. "On some days, you're right up in the clouds," admits Catherine Connors, 28, who spent 15 years on campus earning her honors BA in political science and communications. But that very isolation may be one small part of Simon Fraser's strength. "The environment really encourages interaction among students and faculty," says Connors. "That's what makes it such a nurturing community for learning."

It is a notion Simon Fraser took to heart with its seed, and with a heady, free-spirited personality rooted in its origins. Shortly after it opened in 1965, political ferment on the new campus led to a student occupation of the administration office. Since then, Simon Fraser has made pushing the limits of convention, calendar and geography into a core institutional rule. "What differentiates us," believes president Jack Blaney, "is our attitude. It is far more open. And that really does go back to the Sixties."

The Barnaby university was an early pioneer of three-semester classes, and offers one of the country's widest range of co-op programs—two ideas aimed at making it easier to earn both a degree and a living. It places a priority on interdisciplinary research. No fewer than 15 academic specialties are co-operating in one current attempt to put a price tag on such courts of natural-world enigmas as the Canada-US border area. The university has also recently reached out from its postgraduate retreat to downtown Vancouver, where the Burnaby Centre satellite campus delivers 10 per cent of all SFU graduate degrees, and to dozens more distant communities in the B.C. Interior, through remote-learning programs. Like many, Connors took advantage of the university's accommodating

approach to transfer from community colleges, completing two semesters at Vancouver's Langara College before enrolling at Simon Fraser. After following her interests across several disciplines at SFU, she jokes, "I think there's a little of everything in my transcript."

Reaching out is only part of the story, of course. Simon Fraser also rises to the top of the rankings by reaching up. Its research activity rivals older and larger institutions with large affiliated facilities. Simon Fraser has no law or medical school, but its scientists are building ground in the search for a vaccine against HIV. Working with an international group of scientists from several disciplines, molecular biologist Jarrod Scott is discovering ways to prompt the human body to selectively produce only antibodies that will be most effective against the virus that causes AIDS. "The group of people they have collected here," says Scott, "is fabulous."

For all the university on the hill is plainly doing right, Blaney maintains there is much it can still do better. A single, sharply alone it opened in 1965, political ferment on the new campus led to a student occupation of the administration office. Since then, Simon Fraser has made pushing the limits of convention, calendar and geography into a core institutional rule. "What differentiates us," believes president Jack Blaney, "is our attitude. It is far more open. And that really does go back to the Sixties."

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CHRIS WOOD in Burnaby

PHOTO BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS

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**W**hen Ian Newbould made the presidential visit six years ago, Mount Allison University was \$3 million in debt and running an annual deficit of \$8.5 million. The culture he introduced to students that had taken anything but popular: Newbould enlisted two bitter enemies by faculty and student support staff. Today, his name still evokes anger in certain corners of the leafy campus in Sackville, N.B. But, with the debt now paid off, Newbould feels vindicated. "You don't get your fiscal house in order because you want to have a tidy-looking bottom line," he says with a note of triumph. "You do it because of what you can achieve once you reach that point."

This year, Mount Allison hired 12 tenured professors, and the university brass have spent \$30 million in the past seven years sprucing up the campus. Being out of debt was an achievement over some basics for the school: Mount Allison has a reputation for keeping academic standards high, while clinging to its liberal arts and science roots. "I went to a small, intimate high school," explains Allison Kang, 21, a fourth-year political science student from Upton, Mass., whose father and uncle are doctors. "I wanted a place where I could feel comfortable and not overwhelmed."

With 2,146 full-time students, Mount Allison is a veritable megalopolis compared with the tiny school founded by Methodists Christians in 1828. But the administration has resisted the ever-present pressures to increase class sizes, add new facilities and open newly minted graduate programs. The end result: a remarkable level of academic achievement that stretches back decades. Mount A. boasts 41 Rhodes Scholars, the highest on a per capita basis in the British Commonwealth. Its alumni include artists Mary and Christopher Pratt, playwright John Grey and Percy Crawford, chairman of Prudential Ltd., who also serves as head of the school's \$30-million fund-raising campaign.

The quality shows no sign of waning. This year's crop of fresh

**INTIMACY.** Newbould (left) with Kang and Miller, who prizes the wealth of opportunities and the drive, collegial atmosphere

men had an average entering grade of 80.4 per cent. Competition to force through the tuition fee of \$5,000, one of the highest in the country, 2,000 students applied for 650 places. No Canadian university attracts a larger percentage of out-of-province students. And those travelling to Sackville know what they want: a small, quality school where the student is encouraged to flourish. Vancouver-born Sam Miller, 25, a fourth-year economics and art history major, is president of the student union, as well as a member of the board of a local economic development corporation. In previous years, he has been a member of the campus cross-country team, served director at CHINA, the campus FM radio station, as well as a member of World University Service of Canada, an international development agency.

"The atmosphere provides a real opportunity for excellence," says Miller. "It's about more than academics. It's about going to your professor's house for potluck, and having opportunities you can't get anywhere else."

Despite its size, Mount Allison has all the resources to broaden the learning experience. Every residence and classroom is wired into the Internet. Its library holdings are second to none among schools in the Primarily Undergraduate category. With a \$25-million endowment, Mount Allison can offer things that schools twice its size can only dream of. At the 163-year-old Davies Art Gallery, director Geney Kelly's art history class is held amid Group of Seven 19th-century seascapes and expressive abstract works from up-and-comers. "Sometimes, it's hard to believe we have all this, right here," marvels Kelly. Considering Mount Allison's reputation, maybe no one should be surprised.

**JOHN DEMONT** in Sackville

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# Window into the Rankings

Maclean's takes the measure of Canadian universities

The Maclean's ranking compares universities with similar structures and mandates. Using such factors as research funding, diversity of offerings and the range of PhD programs to define peer groups, the universities are placed in one of three categories:

## Medical/Doctoral

Universities with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.

## Comprehensive

Universities with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs—including professional degrees—at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

## Primarily Undergraduate

Universities largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

The universities in the three categories are treated as separate but equal. Maclean's ranks the schools on a range of factors to suit broad groupings/rankings as in parentheses below. In total, Primarily Undergraduate universities are ranked on 20 performance measures. Comprehensive schools on 21 and Medical/Doctoral on 22—resulting in slightly different weightings for some performance measures.

## STUDENT BODY (21 to 22 per cent of all students)

The size of each university is enriched by the input of their peers. For that reason, Maclean's collects the incoming students' average high-school grades (12%), and the proportion of those with averages at 75 per cent or more (2%). As a measure of drawing power, the rankings also consider the proportion of out-of-province students at the three-year undergraduate class (2%) and, for Comprehensive and Medical/Doctoral universities, the percentage of international students at the graduate level (7%). The in-



diversity section also includes graduation rates (7%), the percentage of full-time undergraduate students at their second year (after the initial wave of first-year dropouts) who go on to graduate from the institution within one year of the expected time period (in addition, Maclean's collects data on the success of the student body at winning national academic awards (3%) over the past five years.

## CLASSES (17 to 18 per cent)

The rankings embrace the entire distribution of class sizes at the first- and second-year levels (7.5% for Primarily Undergraduate universities, 7% for the other two categories), as well as the third- and fourth-year levels (7.5% for the Primarily Undergraduate category, 7% for the other). Class-size groupings are 1 to 25; 26 to 50; 51 to 100; 101 to 250; 251 to 500; 501 plus. Maclean's also ranks schools on the percentage of first-year classes

taught by tenured and tenure-track professors (3%), a measure of how much across new students have to top faculty.

## FRAGILITY (12 per cent): The

rankings assess the culture of faculty by calculating the percentage of those with PhDs (3%), and the number who win national awards (3%). In addition, the magazine measures the success of charitable faculty in securing grants from each of the three major federal granting agencies (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and Medical Research Council of Canada), as well as the Canada Council, taking into account both the number and the dollar value received last year. Social sciences and humanities grants and Canada Council grants (\$ 50) and medical/science grants (\$ 25) were tallied as separate and equal.

## FINANCING (12 per cent):

This section measures the amount of money available for current expenses per weighted full-time-equivalent student (3.5%), as well as the percentage of the budget spent on student services (\$ 3.5%) and administrative staff salaries (\$ 2.5%). When presenting their general operating budgets, institutions deducted any funds used to pay off debt.

## LIBRARY (12 per cent): This

section assesses the breadth and currency of the university's collection. Schools received points for the number of volumes and volume equivalents per total number of students (4% for Primarily Undergraduate and Comprehensive, 3% for Medical/Doctoral). An additional indicator, measuring total holdings, regardless of student numbers, was used in the Medical/Doctoral category (1%) to acknowledge the importance of extensive on-campus collections in those universities. Maclean's measured as well the percentage of a university's operating budget that was allocated to library services (4%) and the percentage of the actual library budget that was spent on updating the collection (4%).

## REPUTATION (20 per cent):

This section reflects a school's reputation with its own graduates, as well as within the community at large. When looking at alumni surveys, schools received points for the number—not the value—of gifts to the university over the past five years (5%). For its reputational survey (15%), Maclean's sent surveys to 4,697 chief executive officers of corporations in every region, a broad range of university administrators, and high-school guidance counsellors across Canada. The rate of return was 32.4%. They rated the schools in three categories: Highest Quality, Most Innovative and Leaders of Tomorrow.

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**Now that you know  
where your school ranks,  
can you afford to pay for  
your child's education there?**

### Here are the Facts:

- \$70,000 is what the average post-secondary education will cost by the year 2016.\*
- Tuition, rent, books and food now cost over \$8,890 for one year of undergraduate studies.\*
- University tuition increased by 159% over the last 10 years.\*\*

\* Based on Canadian Federation of Students' Student Budget 1995/96. \$70,000 assumes a 2% inflation rate.

\*\* Statistics Canada. Tuition in years 1987-88 to 1997-98.

## Enter Trimark's 2nd Annual Legacy for Learning™ matching funds contest.

Trimark would like to help pay for your child's or grandchild's post-secondary education. If your name is one of 12 drawn and you correctly answer a skill-testing question, Trimark will match your monthly \$50 contribution to either a Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) or an in-trust account until the child turns 18. The best way to help your child or grandchild get to one of the universities in this magazine, or another recognized post-secondary institution, is to make education a priority and start investing now.

### ENTRY FORM:

1. Complete this official entry form. Completed entries can be faxed to (416) 593-0534 or mailed to: Trimark Legacy for Learning matching funds contest, P.O. Box 651, Station "A", Etobicoke, ON M9C 4V3.
2. Contest begins November 16, 1998. Official entry forms must be received before midnight January 15, 1999.
3. No purchase necessary to enter the contest.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Apt#: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Age of Child: \_\_\_\_\_

\* For complete contest rules and regulations, visit [www.trimark.com/legacy](http://www.trimark.com/legacy) or request a Trimark's 2nd Annual Legacy for Learning matching funds contest (P.O. Box 651, Station "A", ON M9C 4V3) or fax to (416) 593-0534. Winners will be required to correctly answer a skill-testing question and sign a disclaimer release and indemnity form. Winners will be notified by telephone. All entries submitted will qualify for the random draw. Chances of winning will depend upon the number of entries received in each province or territory. This contest is subject to all federal, provincial and municipal laws. Quebec residents may submit any dispute regarding the contest to the Régie des relations du consommateur. All winners of this prize contest in only open to legal residents of Canada who have reached the age of majority except employees and their immediate families of Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Publishing Limited and Trimark Financial Corporation including Trimark Investment Management Inc. (the "Sponsor") and of their operating divisions, participating schools, advertising and publicists agencies.

\* As regard to the winning, Trimark will match contributions to a Trimark Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) or in trust account on behalf of a designated child up to a maximum of \$50 per month. The value of the grant will depend on the age of the designated child at the time the account is opened and the frequency of contributions made on behalf of the designated child (maximum value of \$10,000 per year). One principal provision of funding is available to be won. All funds should be awarded in a Trimark Investment on behalf of a designated child. The account must be set up for the child through an independent financial institution. The designated child must be 10 years or younger as of the contest draw date (a more will be required to show proof of age). Trimark's contributions will not be released to the child until he or she turns 18. If monthly contributions stop at any time during the investment cycle, Trimark's matching contributions will also stop and will resume when and at the last business day.

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# Ranking

## Medical/Doctoral

Medical/Doctoral universities are those with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.

### Reputational Winners

Maclean's surveyed high-school guidance counsellors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country.

#### HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Toronto
2. Queen's
3. McGill
4. UBC
5. Alberta

#### MOST INNOVATIVE

1. McMaster
2. Alberta
3. Toronto
4. McGill
5. Queen's

#### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Toronto
2. McMaster
3. Alberta
4. UBC
5. McGill

#### BEST OVERALL

1. Toronto
2. McMaster
3. Alberta
4. UBC
5. McGill



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY: Bold winners, spikies in honours tradition

OVERALL RANKING	LAST YEAR	Student Body						Classes			Faculty				Finances			Library				Reputation	
		Average Entering Grade	Proportion With First Or Higher Grade	Proportion Who Graduate	End Of Program (Last Year)	Matriculation (Graduation)	Student Awards	Class Size: Last And 2nd Year Level	Class Size: 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught In Foreign Countries	Faculty With PhDs	Awards For Public Policy	Social Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/ Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Total Holdings	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditure	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
1 Toronto	1	3	3	3	12	14	4	4	8	4	3	1	*3	2	2	2	1	1	3	9	1	1	1
2 Queen's	2	1	1	1	4	5	2	11	*2	15	5	*4	8	5	12	1	5	8	2	3	3	5	8
3 McGill	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	*2	10	8	8	1	3	4	11	11	8	8	10	10	2	5
4 UBC	4	4	4	8	7	3	3	7	15	12	1	*4	*3	4	11	7	2	3	7	12	4	8	4
5 Western	9	7	5	5	10	10	13	2	*4	1	9	13	9	8	3	8	7	4	4	8	2	4	7
6 McMaster	5	8	7	*8	15	15	5	15	*4	5	4	2	2	8	9	9	10	12	11	5	8	10	2
7 Alberta	8	14	12	10	8	4	10	9	10	13	7	8	8	1	8	5	8	2	1	8	7	*13	3
8 Dalhousie	7	5	8	4	1	*8	7	13	*4	8	10	11	11	13	10	8	8	14	13	4	11	8	9
9 Montréal	8	11	11	9	9	7	8	*5	1	9	12	3	5	7	14	4	12	7	14	13	12	7	11
10 Laval	10	9	10	12	8	8	6	12	14	2	11	7	7	11	8	12	14	10	*0	2	13	12	12
11 Ottawa	11	13	13	*8	3	11	11	8	*12	7	2	12	10	9	1	10	4	11	*9	14	9	*13	14
12 Calgary	13	12	14	15	5	*0	14	14	9	11	13	*14	12	10	5	3	3	5	*5	11	14	11	8
13 Saskatchewan	12	8	9	13	13	1	15	*5	11	8	14	*14	15	15	13	13	15	9	*5	7	*5	*13	13
14 Sherbrooke	14	10	8	14	14	12	12	1	*12	14	15	0	14	14	15	15	0	15	15	1	15	9	10
15 Manitoba	15	15	15	11	11	13	9	10	7	3	0	10	13	12	7	14	13	13	12	15	*5	3	15

\*INDICATES A TIE Full description of the methodology, page 36

# Ranking Comprehensive

*Comprehensive universities are those with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs—including professional degrees—at the graduate and undergraduate levels.*

## Reputational Winners

Macleans's surveyed high-school guidance counsellors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country.

### HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. New Brunswick

### MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. UQAM

### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. New Brunswick

### BEST OVERALL

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. New Brunswick



GUELPH Students Saharib Raybani, Trevor Douglas and Vanessa Dain

OVERALL RANKING	LAST YEAR	Student Body						Classes			Faculty				Finances			Library			Reputation	
		Average Incoming Grade	Proportion With TDs Or Higher	Proportion With Honours	Out Of Province (Cat. Year)	International (Undergrad)	Student Awards	Class Size: 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Size: 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards For Full-Time Faculty	Full-Time Salaries & Benefits: Average	Medical/ Science Grants	Spending Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditure	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
1 Simon Fraser	1	2	1	3	5	8	*3	8	*9	8	4	1	1	4	3	5	8	11	3	*8	5	3
2 Guelph	2	3	2	1	*10	10	2	8	8	3	3	*10	4	9	5	10	4	4	8	7	8	2
3 Waterloo	4	1	3	2	8	8	1	10	11	7	2	2	8	8	8	8	12	9	7	9	3	1
4 Victoria	3	4	4	5	3	8	5	7	*7	11	9	4	8	1	4	2	8	5	4	*8	11	4
5 York	9	6	0	4	*10	12	10	9	*7	1	1	3	3	2	9	6	1	9	1	*10	10	6
6 Memorial	8	9	5	12	9	3	11	4	2	4	11	9	12	12	2	7	9	2	2	2	8	8
7 Carleton	7	7	8	9	1	11	*3	12	*9	8	7	9	5	3	7	4	3	7	9	4	2	11
8 Windsor	9	10	10	7	12	1	12	11	5	2	6	7	10	7	8	3	2	8	5	3	4	10
9 New Brunswick	9	9	7	8	2	4	8	3	4	9	10	12	9	11	10	11	7	1	12	9	9	9
10 Regina	10	8	9	11	9	2	9	1	1	12	12	9	11	10	1	9	10	3	11	1	12	12
11 UQAM	12	12	12	9	7	9	8	9	12	10	9	9	2	9	12	1	11	12	8	12	1	7
12 Concordia	11	11	11	10	4	7	7	2	3	9	8	*10	7	9	11	12	9	10	10	*10	7	9

\*INDICATES A TIE. Full description of the methodology: page 38



# Ranking

## Primarily Undergraduate

Primarily Undergraduate universities are those largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

### Reputational Winners

Maclean's surveyed high-school guidance counsellors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country.



#### HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Mount Allison
2. Acadia
3. Wilfrid Laurier
4. Ryerson
5. St. Francis Xavier

#### MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Wilfrid Laurier
4. Mount Allison
5. Saint Mary's

#### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Ryerson
2. Acadia
3. UNBC
4. Wilfrid Laurier
5. Saint Mary's

#### BEST OVERALL

1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Mount Allison
4. Wilfrid Laurier
5. Saint Mary's

OVERALL RANKING		Student Body					Classes			Faculty				Finances			Library			Reputation		
		Average Entering Grade	Percentage With 75% Or Higher	Percentage Who Graduate	Out Of Five (Out Of Five)	Student Records	Class Size 3rd Year Level	Class Size 3rd Year Level	Class Size 4th Year Level	Faculty With PhDs	Search For Full-time Ph.D.	Search Salary & Benefits Growth	Medical School Salary Growth	Operating Budget	Construction & Renovation (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expend.	Alumni Support	Reputation Survey	
		LAST YEAR																				
1	Mount Allison	1	1	4	2	1	3	11	1*	4	9	10*	4	4	2	7	11	1	13	5	11	3
2	Acadia	2	3	3	13	3	1	9	6	17	1	6	7	9*	12	11	9	2	9	4	8*	1
3	St. Francis Xavier	4	6	6	4	5	2	3	17	2	3	10*	12	5	14	4	7	8	7	15	8	7
4	Trent	3	13*	12	5	16	4	2	16*	19	8	1	3	3	9	8	18	10	18	3	2	6
5	Wilfrid Laurier	5	2	1	3	20	15*	17	13*	20	8	8	5	11	10	5	14	14	12	12	12	4
6	Winnipeg	7	8	8	10	17	5	13*	4*	3	14*	2	2	9*	6	14	2	16	17	6	10	14
7	Bishop's	8	9*	7	7	2	8*	1	3	13*	16	10*	11	19	13	12	4	8	15	1	7	10
8	Lethbridge	8	17*	18	11	9	7	13*	4*	5	12	8	15	1	4	17	1	7	8	9	18	8
9	Mount Saint Vincent	12	5	5	12	7	15*	4	18	8	14*	16*	8	17	18	15	20	18	4	18	14	8
10	UNBC	N/A	9*	16	N/A	11	26*	21	8	21	2	4	1	8	5	19	8	8	1	2	N/A	11
11	St. Thomas	9	4	8	16	4	17*	19	19	15	7	18*	13*	N/A	8	2	3	4	19	8	17	13
12	Saint Mary's	11	18	15	16	8	8*	15*	10*	11	4	3	13*	8	18	9	5	15	18	14	15	5
13	Moncton	10	11	2	1	10	14	5*	13*	18	19	10*	20	18	3	13	18	5	5	10	3	16
14	P.E.I.	13	7	10	10	6	6	10	13*	16	17	10*	10	15	1	18	21	11*	2	15	13	12
15	Brandon	18	12	13	15	13	11	6	2*	1	10	10*	8	14	17	20	10	3	21	18	5	21
16	Laurentian	17	19*	16	17	18	12*	7	10*	12	11	8	10	7	7	3	15	11*	8	13	16	10
17	Brock	14	17*	14	8	21	12*	20	6	10	5	16*	18	2	20	8	19	17	10	7	20	15
18	Lakehead	15	19*	17	6	14	8*	15*	20	13*	13	7	8	12	10	1	13	16	3	11	8*	17
19	Ryerson	19	15	11	14	15	17*	18	21	8	21	16*	18	13	15	18	17	21	11	20	18	2
20	Cape Breton (UCCB)	21	13*	21	8	12	18	5*	7	7	20	18*	17	16	21	21	12	20	20	21	4	18
21	Nipissing	20	18*	20	N/A	19	26*	12	18	9	18	18*	21	20	11	10	8	13	14	17	1	20

\* INDICATES A TIE. Full description of the methodology, page 38

# Reading the Rankings

From class size to student services, a complete guide to the facts and figures behind the *Maclean's* rankings

## STUDENT BODY

The quality and dedication of students have an enormous impact on the learning environment. *Maclean's* not only takes two measures of entering grades, but also calculates the success of the student body at winning national awards and at graduating within a reasonable time frame. The university's drawing power from other regions is measured as well.

### AVERAGE ENTERING GRADE

Medical/Doctoral	
Rank	Grade
1 Queen's	88.8%
2 McGill	86.7%
3 Toronto	85.3%
4 UBC	84.8%
5 Dalhousie	84.2%
6 Saskatchewan	83%
7 Western	82.9%
8 McMaster	82.7%
9 Laval	82.5%
10 Sherbrooke	81.8%
11 Montreal	81.6%
12 Calgary	76.2%
13 Ottawa	73.2%
14 Alberta	70.4%
15 Manitoba	70.1%

### Primarily Undergraduate

1 Mount Allison	93.8%
2 Wilfrid Laurier	93.2%
3 Acadia	91.8%
4 St. Thomas	90.4%
5 Mount Saint Vincent	89%
6 Winnipeg	75.7%
7 P.E.I.	79.5%
8 St. Francis Xavier	70%
9 Bishop's	70.4%
10 UNBC	70.4%

Comprehensive	
Rank	Grade
1 Waj. Rice	82.8%
2 Simon Fraser	82.5%
3 Guelph	82.3%
4 Victoria	81.5%
5 Memorial	81.2%
6 York	80.8%
7 Carleton	78.7%
8 Regina	78.3%
9 New Brunswick	77.8%
10 Windsor	77.2%
11 Concordia	76%
12 UQAM	74.4%
13 Moncton	77.7%
14 Brandon	77.4%
15 Cape Breton (CJCB)	77.2%
16 Trent	77.3%
17 Ryerson	77%
18 Saint Mary's	76.5%
19 Brock	76%
20 Lethbridge	76%
21 Lakehead	76%
22 Laurentian	75%
23 Nipissing	75%

### PROPORTION WHO GRADUATE

Percentage of full-time second-year undergraduates who completed their degree within one year of the expected graduation date.

Medical/Doctoral	
Rank	Percentage
1 Queen's	92.9
2 McGill	92.6
3 Toronto	89.7
4 Dalhousie	87.4
5 Western	86.3
6 McMaster	84.8
7 UBC	84.5
8 Montreal	83.8
9 Alberta	83.2
10 Manitoba	82.7
11 Laval	79.5
12 Saskatchewan	74.8
13 Sherbrooke	73
14 Calgary	68.8
Primarily Undergraduate	
Rank	Percentage
1 Moncton	92.1
2 Mount Allison	88.4
3 Wilfrid Laurier	82.4
4 St. Francis Xavier	81
5 Trent	80.8
6 Lakehead	80.2
7 Bishop's	79.2
8 Cape Breton (CJCB)	75
9 Brock	76
10 P.E.I.	77.1
11 Lethbridge	75.5
12 Mount Saint Vincent	75.2
13 Acadia	74.4
14 Ryerson	73.1
15 Brandon	68.7
16 Saint Mary's	68.2
17 Laurentian	66.6
18 St. Thomas	62.8
19 Winnipeg	62.1
20 Nipissing	N/A
21 UNBC	N/A

Comprehensive	
Rank	Percentage
1 Guelph	85.1
2 Waj. Rice	84.4
3 Simon Fraser	84.4
4 York	80.3
5 Victoria	78.7
6 UQAM	78.4
7 Windsor	77.8
8 New Brunswick	77.4
9 Carleton	76.4
10 Concordia	74.3
11 Regina	68
12 Memorial	66.7



### PROPORTION WITH 75% OR HIGHER

As a measure of how bright students enrich the learning environment, *Maclean's* considers the percentage of incoming students from high school or CEGEP with averages of 75 per cent or higher.

Medical/Doctoral	
Rank	Percentage
1 Queen's	99.7
2 McGill	99.5
3 Toronto	96.2
4 UBC	95.9
5 Western	95.1
6 Dalhousie	93.7
7 McMaster	89.6
8 Sherbrooke	88.2
9 Saskatchewan	85
10 Laval	83.4
11 Montreal	79.3
12 Alberta	72.4
13 Ottawa	70.3
14 Calgary	65.3
15 Manitoba	64.3

**ACHIEVERS:** Queen's scholarship winners from left: Elizabeth Boly, Fala-Ran Leung, Michelle Wyle, Stephen Steller and Laurier Chai.

Comprehensive	
Rank	Percentage
1 Simon Fraser	92.8
2 Guelph	90.4
3 Waterloo	89.3
4 Victoria	83.2
5 Memorial	80.6
6 York	79.9
7 New Brunswick	66.7
8 Carleton	63.7
9 Regina	61.6
10 Windsor	57.9
11 Concordia	56.2
12 UQAM	48.6
Primarily Undergraduate	
Rank	Percentage
1 Wilfrid Laurier	94.6
2 Moncton	92.1
3 Acadia	90.1
4 Mount Allison	75.5
5 Mount Saint Vincent	74.7
6 St. Thomas	74.5
7 Bishop's	68.8
8 St. Francis Xavier	67.3
9 Winnipeg	66.4
10 P.E.I.	61.8
11 Ryerson	60.1
12 Trent	58.2
13 Brandon	57.4
14 Brock	56.7
15 Saint Mary's	56
16 Lethbridge	55.5
17 Lakehead	51.3
18 Laurentian	49.1
19 UNBC	46.3
20 Nipissing	41.2
21 Cape Breton (CJCB)	38.2

## STUDENT BODY

## OUT OF PROVINCE (FIRST YEAR)

Percentage of students from other provinces.

Medical/Dental	Per cent	Primarily Undergraduate	Per cent
1 Dalhousie	34.3	1 Mount Allison	36.5
2 McGill	30.7	2 Bishop's	45.5
3 Ottawa	28.9	3 Acadia	38.9
4 Queen's	28.1	4 St. Thomas	37.1
5 Calgary	20.3	5 St. Francis Xavier	31.9
6 UBC	8.3	6 P.E.I.	18.3
7 Alberta	8.4	7 Mount Saint Vincent	18.0
8 Memorial	7.9	8 Saint Mary's	16.6
9 Western	6.8	9 Lethbridge	15.3
10 Manitoba	6.3	10 Brandon	9.6
11 Toronto	5.4	11 UNBC	8.2
12 Saskatchewan	3.3	12 Cape Breton (CCBB)	7.8
13 Sherbrooke	3.1	13 Brandon	6.7
14 McMaster	1.8	14 Lakehead	4.4

Comprehensive	Per cent
1 Carleton	18.9
2 New Brunswick	18.7
3 Victoria	18.8
4 Concordia	16.4
5 Simon Fraser	8.5
6 Waterloo	7.2
7 UQAM	4.3
8 Regina	3.8
9 Memorial	3.2
*10 Guelph	2.9
*11 York	1.8
12 Windsor	1.2



STUDENT JOURNAL  
MAGGIE FRASER  
TAMARA, BRADY LUND  
JACK, CHRIS CHASE,  
ALLISON DEGENHART, ANNE  
TAN, ISABELLA, JENNIFER  
FOSTER, FRANKIE HONG

## STUDENT AWARDS

A reflection of students and their education, these figures show how many students, per 1,000, won national awards.

Medical/Dental	Per cent	Primarily Undergraduate	Per cent
1 McGill	9.7	1 Acadia	3.8
2 Queen's	8.2	2 St. Francis Xavier	3.5
3 UBC	7.8	3 Mount Allison	3.0
4 Toronto	7.7	4 Trent	2.6
5 McMaster	7.2	5 Winnipeg	2.4
6 UAlberta	6.4	6 P.E.I.	2.1
7 Dalhousie	6.3	7 Lethbridge	1.7
8 Montreal	5.9	*8 Bishop's	1.6
9 Manitoba	5.5	*9 Lakehead	1.6
10 Alberta	5.3	*10 Saint Mary's	1.6
11 Ottawa	4.6	11 Brandon	1.5
12 Sherbrooke	4.4	*12 Brock	1.4
13 Western	3.8	*13 Laurens	1.4
14 Calgary	3.6	14 Moncton	1.3
15 Saskatchewan	2.8	*15 Mount Saint Vincent	1.3

Comprehensive	Per cent
1 Waterloo	7.2
2 Guelph	5.5
*3 Carleton	4.7
*4 Simon Fraser	4.7
5 Victoria	4.6
6 New Brunswick	4.4
7 Concordia	3.2
8 UQAM	3
9 Regina	2.5
10 York	2.4
11 Memorial	1.8
12 Windsor	1.6

When her parents decided to charge her tuition on their GM Card, they began accumulating GM Card Earnings towards the purchase or lease of a new GM vehicle. And when you add GM's Graduate Program offer of \$1,000 towards a new GM vehicle for university or college graduates, it meant that daughter would have more on her mind than just Psych and Biology Economics. She had to figure out which one of over 300 GM models she liked best. And if that doesn't keep her motivated till graduation day, then nothing will. Fuel fees to apply for The GM Card by visiting our web site at [www.gmcanada.ca/nr](http://www.gmcanada.ca/nr) or by calling 1-800-GM-DRIVE.



This girl's  
parents  
are buying her a  
car.



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## CLASSES

For secondary students, the classroom is the first line of learning. Because tenure is a significant measure of a faculty member's worth, Maclean's measures the commitment of universities to placing tenured and tenure-stream professors at the head of first-year classes. In addition, the inspector takes into account the entire range of classes, placing them in six groups of ascending size and awarding points for the number of classes in each group: six points for each class in the smallest range, five for each in the next smallest and so on. The total points are divided by the number of classes to create a final score for each school.

## Medical/Doctoral

Percentage of dyads by sex groupings

[illegible]

## Comprehensive

Percentage of classes by the groups:

	at End of Fiscal Year					
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1 Regina	59.94	27.7	23	14.8	9.21	none
2 Concordia	59.94	44.7	39.34	1.48	0.99	0.24
3 New Brunswick	46	6	30.02	22.69	9.6	0.21
4 Memorial	29.73	48	26	34.11	1.64	0.99
5 UQAM	22.64	56.43	34.82	1.62	none	none
6 Guilford	37.63	30	18	12.79	11.73	2.77
7 Simon Fraser	36.14	29.1	23	23.14	36.94	1.88
8 Victoria	40.29	23.93	18.09	17.37	11.18	8.29
9 York	37.28	21.67	15.2	25.86	1.48	0.9
10 Waterloo	28.62	24.81	24.90	23.95	2.59	1.4
11 Wilfrid	31.27	23.68	22.75	35.83	3.79	none
12 Carleton	35.23	31.71	34.49	14.8	2.23	none

## Primarily Undergraduate

Percentage of classes by size groupings  
at first- and second-year levels

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1 Drake's	42.08	42.36	42.07	42.06	42.06	42.06	42.06	42.06	42.06
2 St. Francis Xavier	74.0	6.76	16.93	5.97	0.48	0.21			
3 St. Francis Xavier	63.9	5.9	16.97	1.53					
4 Mount Saint Vincent	63.87	35.92	31.61	6.46					
5 Cape Breton	64.83	36.38	9.96	1.66					
6 Moncton	66.48	39.11	32.20	1.26					
7 Laurentian	69.49	34.38	32.14	0.46					
8 Acadia	68.3	39.67	35.82	2.3					
9 New Brunswick	68.37	38.66	32.17	0.46					
10 P.E.I.	67.4	38.38	32.17	2.15					
11 St. Mary's	65.58	33.2	17.63	0.47					
12 Nipissing	43.66	33.3	13.78	3.06					
13 Lethbridge	48.48	39.67	35.86	4.79					
14 Winnipeg	48.39	48.62	34.78	1.83					
15 Saskatchewan	56.72	32.82	15.89	6.2	1.18				
16 Saint Mary's	37.96	42.22	36.36	3.48					
17 Wilfrid Laurier	45.58	28.9	22.34	7.21					
18 Huron	34.69	42.3	36.36	6.52					
19 St. Thomas	43.21	37.34	34.78	1.93	1.93				
20 Brock	41.87	37.34	34.78	26.36					

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Percentage of cases by race/ethnicity

	mean	sd	mean	sd	mean	sd
9. Months	1.12	0.28	1.23	0.27	1.25	0.26
10. Miles	8.15	1.43	7.32	2.00	7.62	1.95
11. Users <sup>a</sup>	7.69	17.08	1.98	1.87	0.29	0.46
12. Gaitways	10.70	17.32	1.20	0.73	0.00	0.00
13. McManter	11.97	13.14	1.42	0.46	0.31	0.00
14. Westler	10.72	16.86	1.23	1.10	0.00	0.00
15. Marbury	11.97	17.32	1.42	0.46	0.31	0.00
16. Tansley	7.19	17.05	1.33	2.01	0.21	0.08
17. Gledhill	11.97	17.32	1.42	0.46	0.31	0.00
18. Alberta	10.33	18.28	1.32	1.21	0.00	0.00
19. Saskatchewan	10.73	18.87	1.39	1.31	0.31	0.00
20. Ottawa	10.73	18.87	1.39	1.31	0.00	0.00
21. St. John's	10.73	18.87	1.39	1.31	0.00	0.00
22. Winnipeg	10.73	18.87	1.39	1.31	0.00	0.00
23. Laval	10.34	23.46	1.05	2.02	0.1	0.00
24. US	10.74	16.00	1.18	0.31	0.41	0.00

### Comprehensive

Percentage of classes by size grouping

		25-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80
1	Regina	54.24	54	2	0.00	0.00
2	Muskrat	65.24	56.5	3.47	0.78	0.00
3	Cooperville	66.66	56.66	3.66	0.35	0.00
4	New Brunswick	69.23	51.63	4.40	0.79	0.00
5	Windsor	67.20	53.60	3.54	0.87	0.00
6	Quipik	68.88	52.88	3.88	2.47	0.43
7	Victoria	62.8	57.43	3.13	1.88	0.00
8	Norfolk	59.8	55.27	3.67	2	0.18
9	Dartmouth	63.80	52.73	3.14	0.97	0.00
10	Salmon River	58.91	52.14	3.44	1.35	0.00
11	Woodsboro	61.87	53.78	3.24	2.61	0.00
12	Quesant	51.43	48.43	3.03	2.91	0.00

### Primärliche Hindernisse

Percentage of classes by sex grouping

	at third and fourth row level			
	at 0.05	at 0.01	at 0.001	all rows
* Brownian	16.95	35.45	6.96	100%
* 1st Mount Airline	12.44	14.44	10.00	100%
* Bishop's	11.44	11.87	8.72	100%
* Landings	9.99	6.76	6.66	100%
* Wavelength	35.18	33.81	1.18	100%
* Brook	34.47	33.89	2.18	100%
* Cape Fear River	33.8	3.8	3.8	100%
* UNCS	30.99	17.8	1.79	100%
* Lingo	19.89	18.84	0.84	100%
* * * * * * * * * *	18.81	18.99	5.31	100%
* St. Mary's	18.81	18.99	5.31	100%
* 10 Test	12.36	13.57	6.19	100%
* 100 Monitors	17.36	16.36	1.33	100%
* 131 PC	16.36	16.33	0.12	100%
* 100 World Leader	14.48	17.36	3.74	100%
* 100 Mount Saint	14.48	14.48	0.00	100%
* 100 Pacific Gas	13.72	14.36	0.64	100%
* 100 Nursing	13.72	13.82	0.44	100%
* 100 Phoenix	13.72	13.69	0.44	100%
* 100 Phoenix	13.72	13.69	0.44	100%
* 100 Phoenix	13.72	13.69	0.44	100%
* 100 Phoenix	13.72	13.69	0.44	100%



**HITTING THE RIGHT NOTE.** Brandon professor Glen Carruthers (centre) guides students Sean McManus and Jella Brooks

**CLASSES TAUGHT BY  
TENURED FACULTY**

Percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured or tenure-track professors

## Medical Doctors

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

1	Western	71
2	Laval	71
3	Montréal	68
4	Toronto	67
5	McMaster	60
6	Dalhousie	56
7	Ottawa	55
8	Saskatchewan	54
9	Montreal	53
10	McGill	50
11	Calgary	48
12	UBC	48
13	Alberta	43
14	Shenandohe	40
15	Queens	39

## Primarily

**Indirizzo:**

	POS. 2014
1 Brandon	86.5
2 St. Francis Xavier	82.6
3 Miramichi	81.2
4 Mount Allison	76.5
5 Lethbridge	69.8
6 Mount Saint Vincent	67
7 Cape Breton (univ.)	64.3
8 Ryerson	68
9 Nipissing	65.8
10 Brock	65.7
11 Saint Mary's	65.6

## Comprehensive

1	York	94
2	Windsor	71
3	Guelph	70
4	Montréal	68
5	New Brunswick	63
6	Carleton	48
7	Wentworth	47
8	Simcoe	43
9	Concordia	42
10	UQAM	40
11	Victoria	38
12	Regina	37

# FACULTY

The culture of the faculty is vital to the students' own development. Maclean's calculates the percentage of faculty with a PhD degree. It also measures their success at winning national awards and peer-acknowledged grants from the three main federal granting agencies, as well as from the Canada Council.



**PROJECTING AN IMAGE** Theatre professor Jerry Westerman teaches under students at the University of British Columbia.

## FACULTY WITH PhDs

Percentage of full-time faculty with a PhD degree

### Medical/Dental

1 UBC	98.2
2 Ottawa	97.9
3 Toronto	96.9
4 McMaster	96.6
5 Queen's	96.6
6 McGill	96.6
7 Alberta	96
8 Manitoba	95.9
9 Western	95.6
10 Dalhousie	92.3
11 Laval	92.6
12 Memorial	90
13 Calgary	88.2
14 Saskatchewan	82.2
15 Sherbrooke	78.5

### Comprehensive

1 York	97.5
2 Waterloo	97.3
3 Guelph	97.2
4 Simon Fraser	94.5
5 Victoria	93.1
6 Windsor	92.9
7 Carleton	96.6
8 Concordia	90.3
9 UQAM	89.7
10 New Brunswick	87.7
11 Memorial	79.9
12 Regina	72.5

### Primarily Undergraduate

1 Acadia	94.4
2 UNBC	92.7
3 St. Francis Xavier	92.8
4 Saint Mary's	90.6
5 Brock	89
6 Wilfrid Laurier	87.9
7 St. Thomas	87.3
8 Trent	86.2
9 Mount Allison	83.5
10 Brandon	81.1
11 Laurentian	80
12 Lethbridge	79.6
13 Lakehead	79.7
14 Mount Saint Vincent	79.1
15 Winnipeg	79.1
16 Yorkville	78.7
17 P.E.I.	75.8
18 Dalhousie	65.6
19 Moncton	64
20 Cape Breton (CJCB)	46.7
21 Ryerson	45.8

## FACULTY AWARDS

These figures show the number of full-time professors, per 1,000, who have won national awards.

### Medical/Dental

1 Toronto	6.6
2 McMaster	7.6
3 Montreal	7
*4 UBC	6.6
*4 Queen's	6.6
6 McGill	6.4
7 Laval	5.2
8 Alberta	5.1
9 Sherbrooke	4.5
10 Manitoba	4.5
11 Dalhousie	3.7
12 Ottawa	3.6
13 Western	3.5
*14 Calgary	2.9
*14 Saskatchewan	2.8

### Comprehensive

1 Simon Fraser	4.6
2 Waterloo	4.5
3 York	4
4 Victoria	2.5
5 UQAM	2.2
6 Carleton	1.7
7 Windsor	1.6
8 Memorial	1.9
9 Regina	1.1
*10 Concordia	0.8
*10 Guelph	0.8
12 New Brunswick	0.3

### Primarily Undergraduate

1 Trent	6.2
2 Winnipeg	3.3
3 Saint Mary's	2.9
4 UNBC	1.8
5 Wilfrid Laurier	0.4
6 Acadia	1
7 Lakehead	0.6
8 Lethbridge	0.7
9 Laurentian	0.8
*10 Bishop's	none
*10 Brandon	none
*10 Brock	none
*10 Cape Breton (CJCB)	none
*10 Moncton	none
*10 Mount Allison	none
*10 Mount Saint Vincent	none
*10 Nipissing	none
*18 P.E.I.	none
*18 Ryerson	none
*18 St. Francis Xavier	none
*18 St. Thomas	none

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# Using your intuition

Learn how to cut \$43,000 from the cost of your child's education

All parents want the best for their children. You want to see them succeed by sending them to university or college. But after making the mortgage and mortgage payments and waffling the kids for back-to-school, how can you possibly do it?

Saving for your children's post-secondary education is easier than you think. Intuition, a registered education savings plan (RESP) from Bank of Montreal's First Canadian® Funds, can help you get started. Intuition features an interactive dashboard that lets you develop a personalized education savings plan.

So, how much is your child's post-secondary education actually going to cost? "Most people dramatically underestimate the future costs of a four-year undergraduate degree," says Ed Legrand, Chief Operating Officer, First Canadian Funds Inc. "College or

university will cost as much as \$75,000 in 10 years time."

Using the Intuition dashboard you can determine how much your children's education will cost and calculate manageable monthly contributions. By using the on-screen worksheet you can adjust key variables which impact these costs.

Variables include:

- current savings
- expected rate of return
- portion of education cost you'll cover
- length of savings period
- whether or not your children will live at home during college or university

The advantages of saving with Intuition are clear. In addition to the benefits that all RESPs share—tax-deferred savings and government grants up to \$400/year<sup>1</sup>—Intuition gives you the growth potential of mutual funds with four fully diversified investment portfolios. Which portfolio you choose depends on your children's age and your personal risk tolerance.<sup>2</sup>

Intuition helps you figure out how much you need to save and how to do it. Quite simply, Intuition is the best way to ease for your children's education.

## Intuition Savings Worksheet



First Canadian Savings Plan	Intuition
First Year-End Contribution Cost	\$2,100
First Monthly Contribution	\$175.00
Government Contribution	\$54.41
Annual Power Points Value	10

Worksheet Fundamentals Fund Intuition

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<sup>1</sup>Trade mark of Bank of Montreal. <sup>2</sup>Registered trade mark of Bank of Montreal.

<sup>3</sup>Important information about the First Canadian Funds is contained in the simplified prospectus which should be read carefully before investing. It may be obtained from First Canadian Funds Inc. or branches of Bank of Montreal. The unit value, investment return or yield of the Funds will fluctuate and a fixed net asset value, where applicable, may not be maintained.

<sup>4</sup>Based on figures provided by the Bank of Montreal Securities Department in conjunction with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and Statistics Canada.

<sup>5</sup>Rate of return is used only for illustrative purposes. It is not intended to reflect future values or returns on investments.

## THE MILLERS: A Case Study

Jerry Miller is three years old. Using Intuition's dashboard, his parents learn that by the time he's 18, a post-secondary education will cost \$75,000.<sup>1</sup> The Millers have no current education savings but are eager to begin. If the Millers contribute monthly to an RESP until Jerry turns 18, they'll need to save \$50/month. The government would contribute \$50/month in grants. With an 10% annual rate of return and a 15 year savings period, the Millers' total contribution of \$27,000 along with total grants of \$5,550, would grow to cover Jerry's education costs.

By using the Intuition savings worksheet, the Millers learn how to reduce their monthly contributions by adjusting key variables. Here's how:

1. Through value investing, the Millers are able to generate a 10% rate of return. This monthly contribution would be \$18.33 with government grants of \$5.41 per month. At 12%, monthly savings total \$18.33 plus \$5.17 in government grants.
2. The Millers decide to only cover 75 per cent of Jerry's education costs. Their monthly contributions would be \$11.67 with government grants of \$5.55 per month. Starting university, Jerry would need to pay \$4,600 each year.
3. Jerry decides to live at home while attending university, reducing his total education costs by 52 percent. This Millers only need to save \$27.60 each month with government grants of \$4.32 per month.

With these and other variables to choose from, Intuition helps the Millers develop a personalized education savings plan.

**Intuition**

There are lots of ways to put your kid through school. Here's the best one.

Unless you plan on getting with a couple of dusty Benzes, a last minute garage sale won't be going to cover the \$75,000<sup>1</sup> price tag hanging from your kid's education. And chances are, neither will a savings account or a single mutual fund. So it's important that you have a plan in place that will. We suggest you take a look at Intuition.<sup>2</sup> It'll make sure you get junior out of your t.v. room and into an 8'x2' dorm room. And it'll do it for a lot less than \$75,000. Our Intuition brochure and diskette will give you all the details. Ask for them at 1-800-665-0113, [www.bmo.com/intuition](http://www.bmo.com/intuition), or any Bank of Montreal.

It doesn't have to be complicated.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Trade mark of Bank of Montreal. <sup>2</sup>Registered trade mark of Bank of Montreal. <sup>3</sup>Intuition is a trade mark of the Bank of Montreal. Intuition Savings Investment Portfolio and the First Canadian Funds are offered by First Canadian Funds Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Montreal. \*Figure provided by Bank of Montreal Securities Department in conjunction with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and Statistics Canada.



(the water's warm)

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## FACULTY



**BIG THINKER:** Prof. William Coleman teaching at McMaster

## SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES GRANTS

Below are the average size and number of post-adolescent research grants from both the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canada Council. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty member; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two.

Medical/Doctoral	Primarily Undergraduates
1 McGill 96,469 24.28	1 UBC 52,081 23.48
2 McMaster 6,709 22.85	2 Vancouver 3,473 22.12
3 UBC 4,896 22.52	3 York 3,159 22.28
4 Toronto 5,761 22.25	4 Mount Allison 2,449 21.14
5 Memorial 5,647 22.52	5 Wilfrid Laurier 2,293 20.64
6 Alberta 5,277 22.56	6 Lethbridge 2,031 21.72
7 UAL 4,092 22.67	7 Acadia 2,221 21.1
8 Queen's 3,281 22.42	8 Saint Mary's 2,001 21.79
9 Western 3,287 22.69	9 Brandon 2,042 21.72
10 Ottawa 3,192 22.35	10 P.E.I. 2,002 21.1
11 Dalhousie 3,086 22.48	11 Bishop's 2,000 21.79
12 Calgary 2,239 22.54	12 St. Francis Xavier 2,000 21.79
13 Manitoba 2,209 22.54	13 Saint Mary's 2,000 21.79
14 Sherbrooke 2,181 22.45	14 St. Thomas 2,000 21.79
15 Saskatchewan 2,171 22.45	15 Lethbridge 2,000 21.79

Comprehensive
1 Simon Fraser 52,081 23.48
2 UQAM 3,192 22.35
3 York 3,159 22.28
4 UAL 4,092 22.67
5 Victoria 3,192 22.35
6 Concordia 3,287 22.69
7 Waterloo 3,287 22.69
8 Windsor 3,192 22.35
9 Regina 2,239 22.54
10 Memorial 2,171 22.45
11 York 3,159 22.28
12 UBC 4,896 22.52
13 St. Francis Xavier 2,000 21.79
14 St. Thomas 2,000 21.79
15 Lethbridge 2,000 21.79

## MEDICAL/SCIENCE GRANTS

Here are the average size and number of post-adolescent research grants from both the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Medical Research Council. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty member; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two.

Medical/Doctoral	Primarily Undergraduates
1 Alberta 52,081 23.48	1 Lethbridge 22,541 30.1
2 Toronto 52,081 23.48	2 Brock 22,541 30.1
3 UBC 4,896 22.52	3 Trent 22,541 30.1
4 UAL 4,092 22.67	4 Mount Allison 2,449 21.14
5 Queen's 3,281 22.42	5 St. Francis Xavier 2,271 21.88
6 Western 3,287 22.69	6 Saint Mary's 2,001 21.79
7 Montreal 4,092 22.67	7 University of 2,001 21.79
8 Ottawa 3,192 22.35	8 UBC 2,271 21.88
9 York 3,159 22.28	9 Acadia 2,002 21.1
10 Calgary 2,239 22.54	10 Winnipeg 2,002 21.1
11 Dalhousie 3,086 22.48	11 Wilfrid Laurier 2,000 21.79
12 Manitoba 2,209 22.54	12 Lethbridge 2,000 21.79
13 Sherbrooke 2,181 22.45	13 York 2,000 21.79
14 Saskatchewan 2,171 22.45	14 Brandon 2,000 21.79
15 Lethbridge 2,000 21.79	15 Brock 2,000 21.79

Comprehensive
1 Victoria 52,081 23.48
2 York 52,081 23.48
3 Concordia 52,081 23.48
4 Simon Fraser 52,081 23.48
5 Waterloo 52,081 23.48
6 York 52,081 23.48
7 Windsor 52,081 23.48
8 UQAM 52,081 23.48
9 York 52,081 23.48
10 York 52,081 23.48
11 York 52,081 23.48
12 York 52,081 23.48
13 York 52,081 23.48
14 York 52,081 23.48
15 York 52,081 23.48

fashion forward

  
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refined  
contemporary*

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SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS: Lakeside students (from left) Chris Brown, Anabelle Zambra, Brian Wildfield, Laura Nelson and Marlene Angello

## UNIVERSITIES 98

# FINANCES

The financial resources at a university's disposal determine its ability to provide students with many valuable opportunities. Maclean's measures the size of the operating budget per weighted full-time-equivalent student, as well as the percentage of the budget devoted to student services and to scholarships and bursaries.

## SCHOLARSHIPS & BURSARIES

Percentage of total operating expenses devoted to scholarships and bursaries

Medical/Doctoral per cent	Comprehensive per cent
1 Queen's 6.58	1 UQAM 5.74
2 Toronto 6.02	2 Victoria 5.25
3 Calgary 7.51	3 Windsor 6.05
4 Montreal 7.38	4 Carleton 4.74
5 Alberta 7.11	5 Simon Fraser 4.88
6 Dalhousie 6.76	6 York 4.99
7 UBC 6.36	7 Memorial 4.42
8 Western 6.02	8 Waterloo 3.84
9 McMaster 5.84	9 Regina 3.77
10 Ottawa 5.29	10 UBC 3.74
11 McGill 4.8	11 New Brunswick 2.76
12 Laval 3.3	12 Concordia 3.31
13 Saskatchewan 3.09	13 York 3.3
14 Manitoba 2.48	14 Laval 3.24
15 Sherbrooke 2.08	15 P.E.I. 1.88

\* INDICATES A T.E.  
Full description of the methodology, page 38.

## OPERATING BUDGET

Medical/Doctoral
1 Ottawa 57,867
2 Toronto 1,826
3 Western 7,651
4 McGill 7,650
5 Calgary 7,328
6 Laval 7,336
7 Hamilton 6,579
8 Alberta 6,761
9 McMaster 6,836
10 Dalhousie 6,818
11 UBC 6,896
12 Queen's 6,433
13 Saskatchewan 6,214
14 Montreal 6,510
15 Sherbrooke 6,506

These figures show the size of operating expenditures per weighted full-time-equivalent student.

Comprehensive
1 Regina 67,542
2 Simon Fraser 7,523
3 Memorial 7,565
4 Victoria 7,235
5 York 6,585
6 Windsor 6,189
7 Carleton 6,828
8 Waterloo 6,702
9 York 6,482
10 New Brunswick 6,408
11 Concordia 6,721
12 UQAM 6,434

Primarily Undergraduate
1 P.E.I. 38,377
2 Mount Allison 3,775
3 Moncton 3,966
4 Lethbridge 7,055
5 UNBC 7,038
6 Winnipeg 6,376
7 Laurentian 6,880
8 St. Thomas 6,245
9 Trent 6,505
10 Lakehead 5,548
11 Kelowna 6,948
12 Acadia 6,306
13 Bishop's 6,897
14 St. Francis Xavier 5,847
15 Ryerson 6,799
16 Mount Saint Vincent 5,730
17 Brandon 6,065
18 Saint Mary's 4,540
19 Wilfrid Laurier 4,887
20 Brock 4,280
21 Cape Breton (UNCB) 4,005

Medical/Doctoral
1 Toronto 5.84
2 UBC 4.93
3 Calgary 4.7
4 Ottawa 4.81
5 Queen's 4.85
6 Alberta 4.55
7 Western 4.46
8 Dalhousie 3.93
9 Sherbrooke 3.88
10 McMaster 3.64
11 McGill 2.87
12 Montreal 2.78
13 Manitoba 2.78
14 Laval 2.65
15 Saskatchewan 2.89

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Lethbridge 11.89
2 Winnipeg 6.79
3 St. Thomas 5.53
4 Bishop's 7.14
5 Saint Mary's 6.68
6 Niagara 6.68
7 St. Francis Xavier 5.88
8 UNBC 5.87
9 Acadia 5.70
10 Brandon 5.18
11 Mount Allison 5.15
12 Cape Breton (UNCB) 4.81
13 Lakehead 4.97
14 Wilfrid Laurier 4.70
15 York 4.64
16 Memorial 4.62
17 Victoria 4.52
18 York 4.48
19 Brock 4.38
20 New Brunswick 4.37
21 Ryerson 4.47
22 Trent 4.47
23 Brock 4.37
24 Mount Saint Vincent 3.87
25 P.E.I. 3.91

## STUDENT SERVICES

Medical/Doctoral
1 Toronto 5.84
2 UBC 4.93
3 Calgary 4.7
4 Ottawa 4.81
5 Queen's 4.85
6 Alberta 4.55
7 Western 4.46
8 Dalhousie 3.93
9 Sherbrooke 3.88
10 McMaster 3.64
11 McGill 2.87
12 Montreal 2.78
13 Manitoba 2.78
14 Laval 2.65
15 Saskatchewan 2.89

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Lethbridge 11.89
2 Winnipeg 6.79
3 St. Thomas 5.53
4 Bishop's 7.14
5 Saint Mary's 6.68
6 Niagara 6.68
7 St. Francis Xavier 5.88
8 UNBC 5.87
9 Acadia 5.70
10 Brandon 5.18
11 Mount Allison 5.15
12 Cape Breton (UNCB) 4.81
13 Lakehead 4.97
14 Wilfrid Laurier 4.70
15 York 4.64
16 Memorial 4.62
17 Victoria 4.52
18 York 4.48
19 Brock 4.38
20 New Brunswick 4.37
21 Ryerson 4.47
22 Trent 4.47
23 Brock 4.37
24 Mount Saint Vincent 3.87
25 P.E.I. 3.91

Medical/Doctoral
1 Toronto 5.84
2 UBC 4.93
3 Calgary 4.7
4 Ottawa 4.81
5 Queen's 4.85
6 Alberta 4.55
7 Western 4.46
8 Dalhousie 3.93
9 Sherbrooke 3.88
10 McMaster 3.64
11 McGill 2.87
12 Montreal 2.78
13 Manitoba 2.78
14 Laval 2.65
15 Saskatchewan 2.89

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Lethbridge 11.89
2 Winnipeg 6.79
3 St. Thomas 5.53
4 Bishop's 7.14
5 Saint Mary's 6.68
6 Niagara 6.68
7 St. Francis Xavier 5.88
8 UNBC 5.87
9 Acadia 5.70
10 Brandon 5.18
11 Mount Allison 5.15
12 Cape Breton (UNCB) 4.81
13 Lakehead 4.97
14 Wilfrid Laurier 4.70
15 York 4.64
16 Memorial 4.62
17 Victoria 4.52
18 York 4.48
19 Brock 4.38
20 New Brunswick 4.37
21 Ryerson 4.47
22 Trent 4.47
23 Brock 4.37
24 Mount Saint Vincent 3.87
25 P.E.I. 3.91

Comprehensive
1 Regina 67,542
2 Simon Fraser 7,523
3 Memorial 7,565
4 Victoria 7,235
5 York 6,585
6 Windsor 6,189
7 Carleton 6,828
8 Waterloo 6,702
9 York 6,482
10 New Brunswick 6,408
11 Concordia 6,721
12 UQAM 6,434

Medical/Doctoral
1 Toronto 5.84
2 UBC 4.93
3 Calgary 4.7
4 Ottawa 4.81
5 Queen's 4.85
6 Alberta 4.55
7 Western 4.46
8 Dalhousie 3.93
9 Sherbrooke 3.88
10 McMaster 3.64
11 McGill 2.87
12 Montreal 2.78
13 Manitoba 2.78
14 Laval 2.65
15 Saskatchewan 2.89

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Lethbridge 11.89
2 Winnipeg 6.79
3 St. Thomas 5.53
4 Bishop's 7.14
5 Saint Mary's 6.68
6 Niagara 6.68
7 St. Francis Xavier 5.88
8 UNBC 5.87
9 Acadia 5.70
10 Brandon 5.18
11 Mount Allison 5.15
12 Cape Breton (UNCB) 4.81
13 Lakehead 4.97
14 Wilfrid Laurier 4.70
15 York 4.64
16 Memorial 4.62
17 Victoria 4.52
18 York 4.48
19 Brock 4.38
20 New Brunswick 4.37
21 Ryerson 4.47
22 Trent 4.47
23 Brock 4.37
24 Mount Saint Vincent 3.87
25 P.E.I. 3.91

## UNIVERSITIES 98

# LIBRARY

The library is the heart of many campuses. Maclean's measures the commitment to library funding, as well as the collection's size and currency.



## HOLDINGS PER STUDENT

Medical/Doctoral
1 Queen's 349
2 Queen's 336
3 Toronto 318
4 Western 282
5 Calgary 267
6 Saskatchewan 267
7 UBC 267
8 McGill 201
9 Laval 156
10 UBC 156
11 Ottawa 156
12 McMaster 156
13 Marquette 171
14 St. Thomas 146
15 Moncton 171
16 UBC 171
17 Sherbrooke 153

These figures show the number of print volumes at all campus libraries, divided by the number of full-time-equivalent students.

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Mount Allison 448
2 Acadia 379
3 Brandon 368
4 St. Thomas 348
5 Moncton 371
6 Dalhousie 343
7 Marquette 343
8 St. Francis Xavier 343
9 Bishop's 343
10 St. Thomas 343
11 Moncton 371
12 UBC 371
13 Marquette 343
14 St. Francis Xavier 343
15 Bishop's 343
16 St. Thomas 343
17 Moncton 371
18 UBC 371
19 Marquette 343
20 St. Francis Xavier 343
21 Bishop's 343
22 St. Thomas 343
23 Moncton 371
24 UBC 371
25 Marquette 343

Comprehensive
1 New Brunswick 395
2 Memorial 361
3 Regina 283
4 York 248
5 Victoria 234
6 Windsor 230
7 Carleton 234
8 Waterloo 231
9 York 230
10 Concordia 217
11 Simon Fraser 237
12 UQAM 217
13 Ryerson 237

## TOTAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS

Medical/Doctoral
1 Queen's 12,514
2 UBC 9,234
3 UBC 7,80
4 Western 6,212
5 Calgary 5,884
6 Queen's 4,548
7 Montreal 4,008
8 McGill 4,368
9 Saskatchewan 4,064
10 Laval 4,064
11 Ottawa 3,422
12 McMaster 2,865
13 Marquette 2,865
14 Dalhousie 1,814
15 Sherbrooke 1,822

EXPLORE THE WEALTH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

## ACQUISITIONS

To judge the currency of resources, Maclean's measures the proportion of the library budget allocated to updating the university's collection.

Medical/Doctoral
1 Sherbrooke 47.64
2 Laval 46.21
3 Queen's 45.75
4 Dalhousie 45.35
5 McMaster 42.47
6 Western 42.68
7 Saskatchewan 42.68
8 Alberta 42.81
9 Toronto 40.73
10 McGill 38.87
11 Calgary 34.68
12 UBC 32.68
13 Marquette 32.51
14 Ottawa 30.58
15 Marquette 25.47

Primarily Undergraduate
1 UNBC 61.96
2 P.E.I. 60.79
3 Lakehead 49.79
4 Mount Saint Vincent 55.52
5 Moncton 58.02
6 Lethbridge 51.71
7 St. Francis Xavier 51.68
8 Laurentian 50.36
9 Acadia 51.17
10 Brock 51.17
11 Ryerson 44.89
12 Wilfrid Laurier 34.85
13 Simon Fraser 32.91
14 Mount Allison 32.91
15 Humber 32.91
16 York 32.91
17 Wilfrid Laurier 32.91
18 York 32.91
19 York 32.91
20 York 32.91
21 York 32.91
22 York 32.91
23 York 32.91
24 York 32.91
25 York 32.91

Comprehensive
1 York 45.46
2 Memorial 45.46
3 Simon Fraser 45.46
4 York 45.46
5 York 45.46
6 York 45.46
7 York 45.46
8 York 45.46
9 York 45.46
10 York 45.46
11 York 45.46
12 York 45.46
13 York 45.46
14 York 45.46
15 York 45.46
16 York 45.46
17 York 45.46
18 York 45.46
19 York 45.46
20 York 45.46
21 York 45.46
22 York 45.46
23 York 45.46
24 York 45.46
25 York 45.46

## EXPENSES

A measure of financial commitment, this analysis shows the percentage of the university budget devoted to maintaining library services.

Medical/Doctoral
1 Toronto 548
2 Western 513
3 Queen's 394
4 UBC 377
5 Marquette 348
6 McGill 348
7 Saskatchewan 348
8 Alberta 348
9 McMaster 348
10 Ottawa 348
11 McMaster 348
12 Marquette 348
13 Dalhousie 348
14 Montreal 348
15 Laval 348
16 Calgary 348
17 Sherbrooke 348

Comprehensive
1 Regina 7.82
2 Memorial 7.81
3 Western 7.24
4 Carleton 7.15
5 New Brunswick 6.81
6 York 6.74
7 Simon Fraser 6.58
8 Victoria 6.48
9 Concordia 6.15
10 Ryerson 6.18
11 UQAM 6.18

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Bishop's 39.41
2 UBC 39.41
3 Trent 39.41
4 Acadia 39.41
5 Mount Allison 39.41
6 Wilfrid Laurier 39.41
7 Brock 39.41
8 York 39.41
9 York 39.41
10 York 39.41
11 York 39.41
12 York 39.41
13 York 39.41
14 York 39.41
15 York 39.41
16 York 39.41
17 York 39.41
18 York 39.41
19 York 39.41
20 York 39.41
21 York 39.41
22 York 39.41
23 York 39.41
24 York 39.41
25 York 39.41

\* INDICATES A T.E.  
Full description of the methodology, page 38.

# REPUTATION

A solid reputation attracts the best students and professors—and gives graduates an enviable calling card. Maclean's measures a school's reputation with its own graduates through alumni donations. In addition, editors solicited the opinion of 4,697 high-school guidance counsellors, university academics and chief executive officers across Canada.

## NATIONAL REPUTATIONAL RANKING

### Best Overall

- 1 WATERLOO
- 2 TORONTO
- 3 MCMASTER
- 4 ALBERTA
- 5 UBC
- 6 MCGILL
- 7 QUEEN'S
- 8 GUELPH
- 9 SIMON FRASER
- 10 ACADIA
- 11 WESTERN
- 12 CALGARY
- 13 VICTORIA
- 14 RYERSON
- 15 DALHOUSIE



A MODEL SCHOOL: University of Waterloo's Jolish Bindra (top) with building computer engineers (clockwise from left) Dave Horvath, Jeff Lai, Valerie Seeto and Chris McKibbin

### HIGHEST QUALITY

- 1 TORONTO
- 2 QUEEN'S
- 3 WATERLOO
- 4 MCGILL
- 5 UBC
- 6 ALBERTA
- 7 MCMASTER
- 8 WESTERN
- 9 GUELPH
- 10 SIMON FRASER
- 11 MOUNT ALLISON
- 12 DALHOUSIE
- 13 ACADIA
- 14 VICTORIA
- 15 MONTREAL

### MOST INNOVATIVE

- 1 WATERLOO
- 2 MCMASTER
- 3 ALBERTA
- 4 TORONTO
- 5 SIMON FRASER
- 6 MCGILL
- 7 QUEEN'S
- 8 UBC
- 9 ACADIA
- 10 GUELPH
- 11 WESTERN
- 12 VICTORIA
- 13 RYERSON
- 14 CALGARY
- 15 SHERBROOKE

### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

- 1 WATERLOO
- 2 TORONTO
- 3 MCMASTER
- 4 ALBERTA
- 5 UBC
- 6 MCGILL
- 7 QUEEN'S
- 8 GUELPH
- 9 RYERSON
- 10 ACADIA
- 11 CALGARY
- 12 VICTORIA
- 13 DALHOUSIE
- 14 SHERBROOKE

## VALUE ADDED

Which universities get top marks for going the distance with their students? In this attempt to find an output measure, consulting statistician Rose Anne Leonard juxtaposed two sets of figures. The first includes measures related to the incoming student, average entering grade and the percentage of the entering students with averages of 75 per cent or higher. The second examines two measures of student achievement: proportion who graduate and student awards. Finally, Leonard identified those schools with the greatest difference between the two figures.

- 1 UQAM
- 2 Manitoba
- 3 Lakehead
- 4 Alberta
- 5 Cape Breton (UCCB)
- 6 Trent
- 7 Lethbridge
- 8 Ottawa
- 9 Brock
- 10 Windsor
- 11 Concordia
- 12 St. Francis Xavier
- 13 New Brunswick
- 14 Moncton
- 15 McGill



GOING THE DISTANCE: University of Manitoba

## ALUMNI SUPPORT

Percentage of alumni who made gifts to the university over a five-year period.

Medical/Dental Faculty	Primarily Undergraduates
1 Alberta 23.6	1 Uppsala 41.5
2 McGill 21	2 Trent 35.3
3 Manitoba 20.9	3 Moncton 31.8
4 Western 20.4	4 Cape Breton (UCCB) 31
5 Queen's 20.0	5 Brandon 30.9
6 UBC 19	6 St. Francis Xavier 28.6
7 Memorial 18.2	7 Bishop's 28.3
8 Dalhousie 17.9	8 Acadia 23.6
9 Sherbrooke 15.5	9 Lakehead 23.4
10 McMaster 14	10 Winnipeg 20.5
11 Calgary 13.9	11 Mount Allison 18.2
12 Laval 11	12 Wilfrid Laurier 18.1
13 Alberta 10.9	13 R.E.L. 17
14 Ottawa 10.8	14 Mount Saint Vincent 16.9
15 Saskatchewan 10.0	15 Saint Mary's 15.9
	16 Lethbridge 14.9
	17 St. Thomas 14.2
	18 L'Anse-au-Loup 13.9
	19 Ryerson 10.2
	20 Brock 9.3
	— UNBC 8/7

### Comprehensive

- 1 UQAM 23.6
- 2 Carleton 22.2
- 3 Waterloo 21.1
- 4 Windsor 18.7
- 5 Simon Fraser 16.2
- 6 Western 14.1
- 7 Concordia 13.9
- 8 Guelph 13.6
- 9 New Brunswick 12.6
- 10 York 12.1
- 11 Victoria 9.1
- 12 Regina 6.4



EVILYD LEARNING: UQAM  
Jeffrey Lebel  
with students

# The Maclean's DIRECTORY

*A wealth of diversity and excellence*



Every university in the *Maclean's* survey has a unique history, a distinct mission—and its own particular strengths. The *Maclean's* rankings below refer to the 1987-1988 academic year; tuition fees, including all compulsory ancillary fees, are for undergraduate arts and science courses in September, 1988.

## ACADIA Windsor, N.S. (1938)

President: Helen Ogilvie  
Full-time students: 3,513  
Part-time students: 453  
Tuition: \$5,190

## ALBERTA Edmonton, Alta. (1906)

President: Rodrick D. Fraser  
Full-time students: 25,462  
Part-time students: 3,664  
Tuition: \$3,734

## BISHOP'S Lethbridge, Que. (1843)

Principal: Jeanne Hodder  
Full-time students: 1,760  
Part-time students: 577  
Tuition: \$2,390 (Quebec students), \$3,890 (out-of-province students)

## BRANDON Brandon, Man. (1899)

President: C. Dennis Anderson  
Full-time students: 1,744  
Part-time students: 879  
Tuition: \$2,329

## BRITISH COLUMBIA (UBC) Vancouver, B.C. (1908)

President: Martha G. Piper  
Full-time students: 25,108  
Part-time students: 7,705  
Tuition: \$2,475

## BROCK St. Catharines, Ont. (1964)

President: David Alderson  
Full-time students: 6,501  
Part-time students: 4,125  
Tuition: \$3,779

## CALGARY Calgary, Alta. (1966)

President: Terrence White  
Full-time students: 19,832

Part-time students: 4,041

Tuition: \$2,628

## CAPE BRETON (ACBC) Sydney, N.S. (1874)

President: Jacquelyn Thayer Scott  
Full-time students: 3,612  
Part-time students: 532  
Tuition: \$3,790

## CARLETON Ottawa, Ont. (1842)

President: Richard J. Van Loon  
Full-time students: 13,104  
Part-time students: 2,897  
Tuition: \$3,822

## CONCORDIA Montreal, Que. (1974)

Rector: Frederick Levy  
Full-time students: 12,235  
Part-time students: 12,045  
Tuition: \$2,485 (Quebec students), \$3,985 (out-of-province students)



**LIFELONG FRIENDSHIPS:** Western students enjoy the quiet moments

## DALHOUSIE Halifax, N.S. (1818)

President: Thomas Treva  
Full-time students: 11,019  
Part-time students: 1,991  
Tuition: \$4,045 (arts and social sciences), \$4,610 (science)

## QUEEN'S Kingston, Ont. (1949)

President: Moderata Roemke  
Full-time students: 13,077  
Part-time students: 1,990  
Tuition: \$4,140

## LAFRANCE Thunder Bay, Ont. (1902)

President: Frederick Gilbert  
Full-time students: 6,487  
Part-time students: 1,300  
Tuition: \$3,914

## LAURENTIAN Sudbury, Ont. (1896)

President: Jean Wilkins  
Full-time students: 4,274  
Part-time students: 2,099  
Tuition: \$3,795

## LAVIN Quebec City, Que. (1952)

Rector: Prosper Turpin  
Full-time students: 30,475  
Part-time students: 11,226  
Tuition: \$1,816 (Quebec students), \$3,216 (out-of-province students)

## LEWISBURG Leoben, Ont. (1967)

President: Howard Torment  
Full-time students: 4,587  
Part-time students: 776  
Tuition: \$3,860

## MANITOBA Winnipeg, Man. (1877)

President: Howard Torment  
Full-time students: 38,236  
Part-time students: 4,845  
Tuition: \$2,858 (arts), \$3,213 (science)

## MCILL Montreal, Que. (1821)

Principal: Bernard Sirois  
Full-time students: 21,099  
Part-time students: 4,026  
Tuition: \$2,488 (Quebec students), \$3,988 (out-of-province students)

## MURRAYSTOWN Toronto, Ont. (1887)

President: Peter George  
Full-time students: 13,771  
Part-time students: 3,097  
Tuition: \$2,903

## NORFOLK St. John's, Nfld. (1925)

President: Arthur May  
Full-time students: 12,845  
Part-time students: 2,670  
Tuition: \$3,300

## NOXON Marston, Edmonton and Shipagan, N.B. (1968)

Rector: Jean-Bernard Robichaud  
Full-time students: 4,661  
Part-time students: 4,364  
Tuition: \$2,830

## NORFOLK Montreal, Que. (1879)

Rector: Robert Lacroix

## UNLEASHING CREATIVE SPIRITS: Biology students at Wilfrid

Laurier, holding the leeches at Wilfrid Laurier's School of Drama, Prof. John Northcote, with sculpting students in England

## Full-time students: 28,499

Part-time students: 15,482  
Tuition: \$1,939 (Quebec students), \$2,769 (out-of-province students)

## MOUNT ALLISON Sackville, N.S. (1858)

President: Ian Newbould  
Full-time students: 2,148  
Part-time students: 395  
Tuition: \$4,212

## HENRY SAINT VINCENT Halifax, N.S. (1872)

President: Sheila Brown  
Full-time students: 2,059  
Part-time students: 1,499  
Tuition: \$3,879

## NEW BRUNSWICK JOHN FREDERICKSON and Saint John, N.B. (1786)

President: Elizabeth Peck-Johnston  
Full-time students: 9,430  
Part-time students: 2,112  
Tuition: \$3,438

## NIPOSSING North Bay, Ont. (1932)

President: David Marshall  
Full-time students: 1,746  
Part-time students: 1,214  
Tuition: \$3,320

## NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (UNBC) Prince George, B.C. (1964)

President: Charles Jago  
Full-time students: 1,394  
Part-time students: 1,048  
Tuition: \$2,920

## OTAWA Ottawa, Ont. (1848)

Rector: Michel Hamelin  
Full-time students: 18,323  
Part-time students: 6,372  
Tuition: \$3,636

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Charlottetown, P.E.I. (1952)

President: Lawrence S. Herder (ret'd)  
Full-time students: 2,225  
Part-time students: 443  
Tuition: \$3,310

## UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL (UQAM) Montreal, Que. (1968)

Rector: Pierre Leduc  
Full-time students: 15,402  
Part-time students: 18,741  
Tuition: \$1,852 (Quebec students), \$3,362 (out-of-province students)

## QUÉBEC Kingston, Ont. (1841)

President: William C. Luggert  
Full-time students: 12,867  
Part-time students: 2,142  
Tuition: \$3,331

## REGINA Regina, Sask. (1974)

President: Jack Birney  
Full-time students: 6,430  
Part-time students: 1,102  
Tuition: \$2,517

## ROBERTSON Toronto, Ont. (1948)

President: Claude Lacombe  
Full-time students: 38,782  
Part-time students: 10,882  
Tuition: \$3,666

## ST. FRANCIS Xavier Antigonish, N.S. (1858)

President: Sean E. Riley  
Full-time students: 490  
Part-time students: 490  
Tuition: \$3,965

## SANITARY HALLS H.H. (1832)

President: Kenneth Gordon  
Full-time students: 11,383  
Part-time students: 2,150  
Tuition: \$3,609

## ST. THOMAS Fredericton, N.B. (1910)

President: Daniel M. O'Brien  
Full-time students: 1,910  
Part-time students: 281  
Tuition: \$2,860

## SASKATCHEWAN Saskatoon, Sask. (1907)

President: J. W. George Ivary  
Full-time students: 14,313  
Part-time students: 2,553  
Tuition: \$3,000

## SHERIDAN Kelowna, B.C. (1954)

Rector: Pierre Reid  
Full-time students: 10,329  
Part-time students: 5,507  
Tuition: \$1,887 (Quebec students), \$3,387 (out-of-province students)

## SIMON FRASER Burnaby, B.C. (1963)

President: Jack Birney  
Full-time students: 10,472  
Part-time students: 8,288  
Tuition: \$2,517

## TORONTO Toronto, Ont. (1827)

President: Robert Pickard  
Full-time students: 38,782  
Part-time students: 14,301  
Tuition: \$4,180

## TRINITY Peterborough, Ont. (1953)

President: Bonnie Parsons  
Full-time students: 3,987  
Part-time students: 1,217  
Tuition: \$4,018

## VICTORIA Victoria, B.C. (1903)

President: David Spring  
Full-time students: 11,383  
Part-time students: 2,150  
Tuition: \$3,609

## WATERLOO Waterloo, Ont. (1967)

President: James Downey  
Full-time students: 17,149  
Part-time students: 2,380  
Tuition: \$4,004

## WESTERN ONTARIO London, Ont. (1878)

President: Paul Davidson  
Full-time students: 21,467  
Part-time students: 4,263  
Tuition: \$4,282

## WILFRID LAURIER Waterloo, Ont. (1915)

President: Robert Rosehart  
Full-time students: 2,059  
Part-time students: 2,059  
Tuition: \$4,004

## WINDSOR Windsor, Ont. (1857)

President: Ross H. Paul  
Full-time students: 9,553  
Part-time students: 3,026  
Tuition: \$1,926

## WINNIPEG Winnipeg, Man. (1871)

President: Martha Hanes  
Full-time students: 4,349  
Part-time students: 2,175  
Tuition: \$2,867 (arts), \$3,362 (science)

## YORK Toronto, Ont. (1968)

President: Lorna Marsden  
Full-time students: 33,321  
Part-time students: 8,964  
Tuition: \$4,101



# REINVENTING THE CLASSROOM

BY ROBERT SHEPPARD

It is early showtime. On a catwalk five feet above the audience, host, peppy prof "Dr. Mike" Atkinson is pepped and ready to roll. Behind him, sharp beams of computer-generated images fill a large screen. Hip-hop pairs swooshing out of the overhead speakers in L280 University of Western Ontario students cheer to their seats. Atkinson's pre-Halloween lecture, a trip into subconscious fears, had included a snake machine. Today's, "The mysterious world of our dreams," is more madcat. But it's still, requires 20 hours of preparation, a technical professor and five teaching assistants—most solely to monitor the technical sites that back up the course work—to pull it off. Welcome to Psychology Superdome, an innovation that is either going to shake up your fifth in higher learning or restore the Ivory Tower to its glumness as a happening place.

For the next 75 minutes, Atkinson will stroll the runway/stage and the cramped nooks of the campus's largest auditorium. His main tools: a clipboard, an electronic signaller and a Madient-style microphone at a headset. With his long hair and mustache, he has the air of a Sides rock star, but he works the crowd more like Oprah, ac-

knowledging the lullabouts of two class members, then launching into a no-nonsense video to introduce the lesson.

Research shows that student attention spans drop drastically after 10 minutes on any one subject, and the Superclass cracks along with the pecking of a MuchMusic video: a short discussion about sleep disorders, some questions from the floor, consumer tips on how to get a better night's sleep, a survey of what students dream about, a three-minute overview of Sigmund Freud—to be followed up, Atkinson assures, by a full lecture on the father of psychoanalysis in the weeks ahead—and a Superclass Web site that directs students to other Internet sources of information. "I call it educational thrashin'," says Atkinson. "Unless you perform, you don't get their attention. And I want their attention. I want those students to know somebody gives a damn."

A born showman? Sure. But the Superclass is more than a stage for an outgoing personality; more than an excuse for a car-stripped university to cut corners with over-larger classes. It is part of a re-emphasis on teaching that is sweeping the ranks of Canadian

universities. Fighting to keep the attention of a generation that has been brought up on visual stimulants and the lightning-fast pace of the Information Age, university professors are desperately trying to rile the waves of new technology and reinvent the lecture—and maybe even they own roles in the bargain.

The stakes are high. For 2,500 years, universities have withstood by sheltering the high priests of knowledge. But the great authority of the Internet is, in particular, now threatening to topple their most precious totem. "Learning in a research university is a context apart," declares University of Toronto president Robert Pritchard. "It comes from the synergy of putting together

very talented people, active in research, active with students in a research context." Maybe so. But other thinkers, like Larry Elkan, chief executive of software giant Oracle Corp. of Redwood Shores, Calif., are pushing a future where serious work will be individually tailored on demand over the Internet and taught by a handful of academic superstars from the Harvards or the MITs of the world. Who would not want to take a linguistics course from Noam Chomsky or somehow participate in an economics seminar with Stanford's Paul Romer without leaving the comfort of home? Unanswered, for the moment, is whether such developments would undermine the role of more ordinary universities and teachers—or augment them with one of modern technology's most powerful tools.

According to an unredacted report to Canada's provincial ministers of education in August, obtained by Maclean's, Internet courses, aimed primarily at an undergraduate market, will be delivered increasingly by virtual confer-

**INSPIRATION:** Grad student da Zouze at Dalhousie Atkinson's Superclass at Western (above)



ences of American universities, are growing at a rate of 60 to 80 per cent a year. The new techniques are two-way, asynchronous and, above all else, "log business." If Canadian universities cannot rise to the challenge of "education on demand," warns the report by Tele-Education New Brunswick, a provincial agency, and a team of researchers at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., they might find themselves stuck with the low-profile, traditional undergraduate scholastic and declining public histories.

What's more, the Internet may not be the only revolution in the making. A survey of 821 Canadian students, conducted for Maclean's between Oct. 22 and Nov. 1 by MarketSur Research Partners of Toronto, shows startlingly different interpretations of the role and value of university education between today's young people and their parents' generation. Only 44 per cent of Canadians between 18 and 29 feel that a university education is the best way to get ahead in life, compared with 52 per cent of those over 45. Also, the younger group would be more likely to study in the United States if they had the chance, a sentiment most strongly held in British Columbia where postsecondary enrollment generally is booming.

Students' attitudes exist on the purpose of the university. Significant numbers of young people—especially in Quebec—believe the university's primary roles are to train for jobs, to perform groundbreaking research and, generally, to keep Canada competitive. Their parents' generation does not share those values to anywhere near the same extent. Older Canadians appear to see the university more as the wellspring of a broad base of

initial experience. Their fear of the future, of where the next job will be, is not as palpable.

Universities are aware of the generational disconnect and are trying to respond in a number of ways—by creative partnering with community colleges and private technical schools, by developing more co-op and job-placement courses in areas of applied study, even in the fine arts, and by incorporating more incidental computer training into unrelated programs. But they are ultimately slow to give up on traditional as the primary theater of higher learning—the place to read, to discuss and to debate. As a result, the focus has been on reinventing the classroom. In the past couple of years, a growing number of Canadian institutions have embraced their mutual collective progress in to help produce learning tools in such a generation that has grown up with technology at its fingertips. More important, some have begun to give communication skills equal weighting to published research when it comes to promotion and tenure, thereby opening the debate on how the learning ex-

## THE VALUES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

To gauge how Canadians feel about their institutions of higher learning, MarketSur Research Partners of Toronto queried 821 Canadians between Oct. 22 and Nov. 1. The Maclean's/Northern poll revealed significant differences between the generations on the roles and values of university education. Results for the full sample are converted accurately to within 3.5 percentage points 25 hours out of 26.

## A GENERATIONAL TAKE ON UNIVERSITY

18-29 45 PLUS

University is the best way to get ahead



The university's role is to do groundbreaking research



The university's role is to train skilled employees



The university's role is to keep Canada globally competitive



## CROSS-BORDER INTELLIGENCE

Given a choice, would you prefer to study at a Canadian rather than an American university?

Yes 79%  
No 75%

presence is so solid, through the vibrancy of communication technology or through the simple intimacy of being engaged in common pursuits.

At the University of Alberta, for example, chemistry professor John Wolcott, a frustrated sculptor, met that university's highest teaching award this year for, among other things, what he likes to call his "moral tales". His personalized lessons he uses to challenge his students as they make their way through that dry's lessons. Wolcott compares, anatomy professor Dr. and Wally another moral teacher and a devoted modifier, tells his students to "chill out," to not let the study of medicine and science be the overriding force in their lives. He also has his disjunctive students trust endeavors as if they were living patients, hoping to make these students better physicians.

Wally and Wolcott's dedication are two of this year's winners of the coveted IM Canada award for university instruction. So is Deborah Harnish, a cell biologist at McMaster University in Hamilton. "I lecture well—I love to lecture, and my students complain about not having enough," says the soft-spoken Harnish. "But in the university factory, I think we've had it all wrong." He believes he lectures for five of the 13 weeks of the semester and breaks his large class into six small groups for the remainder to solve problems on their own and communicate with him by email when they need help. Their main course material is a computer-simulated biology lab developed by Biopact, Curriculum Consortium at Beloit College in Wisconsin. Its greatest attribute, apart from being based at the relatively cheap rate of 25 cents per student, per page, is that there are no "correct" answers provided for students or instructor: students are forced to work through a variety of random (mis)adventure-level problems themselves with the instructor grading them on the validity of their approach and their ability to formulate questions.

In large lecture halls, students can look in the shadows and just rapidly suggest they have absorbed an idea, says Harnish. The problem is more pronounced in science because it is viewed as being ruled by facts. But the medical schools are complaining that they are not getting enough students who have learned how to learn. So Harnish's problem-solving approach, especially when it is conducted through a computer use, is of course and students are not able to look to look, to accidentally guide the discussion as an uninvited participant and not the voice of professional authority. "A good teacher," says Harnish, quoting another, "is one who makes himself progressively unnecessary."

In the role of the university professor changing? "Unquestionably," says Gary Griffin, director of teaching resources at the University of Waterloo. "We are known as a research university. But more and more, we are being pushed to teach in the classroom. At the same time, business thinkers such as Claudio Sison, director of external research at Nortel in Saint John, N.B., argue that the instructors of tomorrow will become more vital as 'graders and interpreters to the cross-disciplinary knowledge; students will need to rise to the activities of the future—a view that has some adherents in academia. But as Dr. Larissa Tyrrell, dean of medicine at the University of Alberta, argues: 'Universities have to do more. And good researchers make good teachers because they



**HOME SCHOOLING**  
Buley did a three-year MBA with online leader Altabaca

can speak with authority and a sense of excitement—and we need that excitement. But we are also moving to that new paradigm—problem-based learning where we realize that students are going to have to learn to make information on their own."

So what do students think about the changes in the learning environment? At first blush, it is the personal contact that gives the university experience its cachet. One of the reasons Wolcott is so popular with undergraduates at the University of Alberta is because "he actually asks us questions," says first-year student Eric Charnick. "He also tells us childhood stories about flushing chloro-

line down the toilet to see what the reaction would be." (It made a gas that hung in the air and forced his family to evacuate the house.) At Dalhousie in Halifax, 20-year-old Edward de Zeeuw, a postgraduate student, changed disciplines from physics to computer science largely because of one teacher: Prof. Sorella Brinias. "This was a person at the front of the class with a piece of chalk and the blackboard," says de Zeeuw. "But he retained such anxiety. He would stop the lecture and ask us how we were doing. Or make suggestions about what he does to motivate himself. It got to a point where I would just look up his name on the course list and sign up."

On the other hand, students who are taking degrees online from a distant university speak of a different kind of intimacy that keeps them motivated. "This works for me because I don't have to be at the same place as everyone else, and I can work in my pajamas if I want," says Staceyne Dickie, who is pursuing a master's degree in distance education from Athabasca University in northern Alberta from her home near Kelowna in southern British Columbia. Lacking the peer pressures of classrooms means "you have to take a lot more responsibility yourself," says Dickie, which explains why online students tend to be in their mid-20s or older. In the United States, four of the online undergraduates also had jobs, according to the National Center for Educational Statistics in Washington, but the distance may even help the learning process because of the "quiet" of electronic communication. "You have to be more thoughtful about what you are saying because it is going down in text, being archived somewhere for others to see," says Dickie. "It is not like just spouting off in class."

Online courses are not cheap. Individual Canadian courses average about \$449 and up to \$1,000 range for computer

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### VIRTUAL LEARNING

Who dominates in online and internet courses?



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UNIVERSITY 98

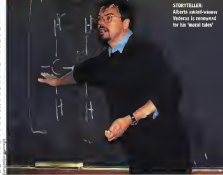
programs. A fully accredited Web-based MBA, such as the one Ontario's University of Guelph and Algonquin offer jointly in agriculture, comes with a price tag of \$21,000. And though these are home-based courses, they can involve considerable travel. Leila and Rod Bailey from Sydney, N.S., have each just completed a three-year MBA from Dalhousie, Canada's leading purveyor of online education with 55 Internet courses and more than 400 others available through e-mail, computer or video-conferencing. Part of the extra cost for the Baileys was the mandatory weekend seminars with their instructors and classmates that were only available at sites in Ontario or Western Canada. "We used up a lot of airline points," laughs Leila. "But with e-mail, you don't get the feel for the other person in the group. The seminars were a nice balance."

Online learning, still in its infancy, is growing by leaps and bounds. In the United States, an estimated one million undergrads are plugged into the "virtual classrooms," compared with about 13 million attending traditional campuses. The 1995 Pearson college-grade based 88 "cyber schools," the 1997 version has 762. In Canada, the most recent July lists 89 postsecondary institutions offering nearly 1,500 online or "technology-enabled" courses, 66 per cent at the undergraduate level, most of them introductory.

The report by TeleEducation New Brunswick and the team at Simon Fraser says that, while Canada is doing well in connecting classroom and developing computerized learning materials at the high-school level, there are problems at the postsecondary level because of misapplied funding, institutional inertia and an ethos of American programs. New players include the California Virtual University, the Western Governors University (a consortium of universities in 16 states, China and the University of British Columbia), and the Open University of Finland, which has been known to travel up to \$500,000 to develop a single course that might be delivered all over the world.

Many of these institutions hire freelance tutors to design the courses and run them, a role pivot with tenured faculty. The University of Phoenix, in Arizona, a private, profit-oriented institution with a decade of online instruction under its belt, set up shop recently in Vancouver. The courses, to begin in January, are six weeks long with weekly assignments and an assessment for the 25 students in each course. But while its arrival has generated plenty of headlines, one, online students account for less than seven per cent of Phoenix's student population, an indicator that they are not for everyone.

Internet courses are too new on the scene for their achievements to be measured against their traditional counterparts. But Roger Bashier, an education studies professor at the University of British Columbia, warns that many of these should come with caveats. He says that while the Baileys, 55, and a team of five researchers analyzed 127 online courses, "Some are an exaggerated benefit," while others are "laced with holes, omissions and more than enough fluff to make it make a difference worse." Of the 127, four were listed to be "a complete blast" and 19 were very enjoyable. The most daunting, independent courses, or the Internet sites they relied upon for content, would be available one week but not the



## MUST LEARNING ALWAYS BE A CONTACT SPORT?

most, Bashier's biggest surprise: "It was mostly the old codgers like me who are putting on these courses, the young folks are too preoccupied trying to earn letters."

Old codgers, indeed. At Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., George Perlin has been teaching political science to the budding Canadian Establishment for 28 years. A bit of

an Establishment figure himself, he is giving this year's version without books or printed material of any sort: his entire introductory course on Canadian politics is on three computer CDs and contains, among other things, 360 video clips, culled from the CBC and by a Newsworld producer. With a flick of the mouse, students who were once news-obsessed like John Turner waged his battle with Brian Mulroney over live radio can watch the key moments in that 1988 electoral debate and then discuss it in class. "This is a generation much more used to getting its information visually," says Perlin. "When you think how technology has changed everything in our environment over the past 20 years—we watched the Gulf War on our TV sets, for heaven's sake—we should be doing so much more of this with education."

Perlin still lectures to his classes. The CDs are meant to complement what he has to say. They are a distillation of his lecture notes over the years, designed to draw students deeper into topics through the videos, Internet links, computer "chat rooms" and references to electronic versions of traditional printed materials found on the course Web site. They are not his sole aid to posterity, says Perlin. "It is just a new way of presenting knowledge—not linear but layered." Surprisingly slow to update, it is not meant to launch Perlin Inc., or Queen's Poll Six 105 into an unexpected undergraduate class in another university. But a few smaller universities have been sniffing around for the CDs, and Perlin is clearly intrigued by the possibility of a broader initiative. Merely exporting the electronic course to other schools "wouldn't be the best use of the technology or the learning experience," Perlin says. In the academic world, it is the critic's position to be published in a reviewer's form—and all the more of an attempt to be technologically relevant. But universities seem to be looking their future on the notion that teaching is, above all else, an intimate act, an act of dialogue and inspiration. Even if communications technology can be used to mediate this act, to make it work with larger groups, it still only works best when it is face-to-face. □

STORYLINE  
Alberts' small-screen  
Victorian is rewarded  
for his 'moral tales'

# SEARCHING FOR CONNECTION IN AN ALL-TOO MODERN WORLD

# CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL

BY ANDREW CLARK



**S**now falls on Montreal, bristling with its hard-won Canadian tradition: curling in for the winter. The cold, redwood chinks and fires hearts. November cold—whether dressed in wet eastern snow, riding a Prius west or bundling from a cold gust off the Pacific—sends young northerners in search of warmth. “It’s the long winters,” says Kelly Proznick, a 21-year-old music student at McGill. “That’s what makes this a romance, city.” Proznick, her sister Jodi and their friend, Steven Dahlen sit in an army restaurant on St-Vincent Street and ponder the state of campus romance. Jodi has a long-term boyfriend, Kelly is single and Dahlen is single and a lesbian. All agree this time of year makes you wish for a soul mate. This season, however, the annual winter mating ritual is being hampered. Fear is not an aphrodisiac. Rumors of a cold abroad, one that is infiltrating the city’s nightclubs. Armed with hypodermic needles, these avianlike terrorists strike their victims as the shattering anonymity of dance clubs. Their attacks on unsuspecting dancers are silent and swift, a simple prick in the lower back. The victim reaches behind to find a note stuffed in a pocket. It reads: “Welcome to the world of HIV.”

Montreal is not alone. Toronto, Vancouver, Halifax, New York City, London, Los Angeles have similar rumors of assaults in every major city. According to the Montreal Urban Community Police Service, there have been three reported cases in the past month. All were investigated and deemed to be unfounded. In fact, all reports worldwide appear to be equally false, at least as far as the rumors are concerned. Proznick and her cohorts say the rumor has floated around before. “It’s an urban legend, but it’s feasible,” says Nikita Gubinska, a 20-year-old assistant news editor who reported it for the McGill Tribune. “When you are on the

dance floor, you’re inviting attention. Everyone is vulnerable. You’re not in control and that’s what is scaring people.” Students, who make up a majority of clubgoers, are not taking any chances. Despite the evidence, many still believe the rumor. Besides, what if somebody decides to copy the method and make it a reality? “I know a lot of people who have stopped going out,” observes Christina Fastlane, a management student at McGill. “They just don’t want to risk it.”

The rumor is a telling statement on the generation from which it has sprung. Today’s students, perhaps more than any other generation, carry with them an overwhelming sense of consequence and vulnerability. To them, what were once everyday mistakes can be traumatic, even fatal. Since birth, there has been a world of stress, cause and effect. They have never known a world without AIDS. They have never known an optimistic job market. At the same time, they were taught that they could do anything and that technology would save the day. The downside to this optimistic nature? If you can do anything and you can’t, it’s your fault—and don’t count on the government to bail you out. It all adds up to a tremendous sense of pressure, and pressure is not good for romance.

This sense of vulnerability, combined with an unflinching belief that it can be vanquished by effort and intelligence, is having an enormous effect. “There is a paradox here,” says Jon McGinnis, a 31-year-old sex expert who specializes in campus issues, but known for hosting *Sunday Night Sex* with *Sex*, a national radio show. “Students see sex as something that can be learned and improved. They’ve had a few partners in high school and they want to make sure that the sex they have is the best they can have.” People are definitely becoming sexually active in their



**RELATIONSHIPS:** Sisters Jodi and Kelly Proznick weigh the merits of singlehood and the priorities of the men they meet; Barbara and Fastlane share a study date (opposite)

teens. According to the 1998 Duran Global Sex Survey, Canadians experience their first sexual intercourse at an average age of 16.2. Once active, the survey found that teens aged 16 to 19 were more likely to have used a condom in the past three months than any other age group. But if the sex begins early, marriage and babies do not always accompany it. The most recent figures, published by Statistics Canada in 1996, show that both men and women are marrying later. In 1975, men marrying for the first time had the least at the average age of 25.9, women at 23.6. By 1996, the average had risen to 29 for men and 27.1 for women.

Some question the idea of lifelong relationships entirely. “I don’t think people believe in life partners anymore,” says Kelly Proznick. “But I’d like to.” To Proznick and her friends, relationships are a mixture of practical concerns and impetuous impulses. People rarely go on conventional dates. It seems. They socialize and flirt in groups. Safe sex is a given. According to





**THE MALE VIEW**  
Doran (left) and Pirovich  
say that while looks attract,  
humor is a clincher

force me to give someone up. But if they had their ad, they would like me to find someone who was Arabic and Muslim."

Personal appeal, peer pressure, the media: all are secondary to the chief objective as campus-revered "I had a boyfriend over a year and a half," says Kelly Pirovich. "Now that I'm single, I feel that I got way more done. If you're going to be with someone, I think it's really important to have somebody who understands that you're committed to what you do." Battenstein and Pirovich overcome the pull between love and learning with "study days." Each Sunday, the couple spend the afternoon poring over books and studying culture in their horrific class.

That compromise is highly indicative of campus culture. The average business student leaves university \$25,000 in debt. Today, many students see their wild oats in high school. "I want to be irresponsible and party a lot now, because, once I'm in university, I won't be able to," says Scott O'Flaherty, 18, a CEGEP student at John Abbott College in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue. "Once you're in university, you go out once a week and work the rest of the time." O'Flaherty shares an apartment, nicknamed "The Dog Pound," with his 16-year-old friend Kerry Chabane. Their drink of choice is

Yakko, a leaner version of vodka and sugar. Chabane describes last year's sex scene with two words: "lackadaisical parties." He tries to pick up women with the line, "Do you want a drink?" which he prefers to the latest black lingo: "cruising the bars." "What are angels doing being so close to the ground?"

University can prove a jarring adjustment for non-vivants like O'Flaherty and Chabane. The pressure to secure good grades, which students believe will ensure a successful life, is sometimes too great. For some, it means queuing the kindness of relationship. According to 25-year-old Jim Doran, a student in McGill's past program, "My focus needs to be on what I'm doing now. The way I'm scared about what I'm doing in my life is an understatement."

But, debt loads and deadlines have not crushed passion entirely. In fact, despite such constraints, students still demonstrate a talent for indulging in one-night postsecondary traditions. "There's a whole bouquet of sex and sex that goes on," says 20-year-old Maria Sankola, a York University student in her 50th year. "They are dogs." 20-year-old Belinda Munro, a second-year University of Toronto psychology major, says of the male contingent, "They go to jobs, and neighborhoods and try to pick up. They're only looking for one thing."

The official word on "sex tests" is what one might expect. Many female students say that they do not indulge in casual sex, although they have "been" of a number of women who do. "Residence,"

## UNIVERSITIES 98

Doran's friend Greg Ritchie, 18, observes, "It's a great place to meet chicks." And the majority of male students say they want to indulge in casual sex but, despite their best efforts, are failing to do so, although they have "heard" of guys who do. Says McGinnis: "Women still feel that they need to be swept away by romance in order to be as social as they want to be. Men are often started for any kind of teaching. The only human contact they get, if they are not in a relationship, is a cuddle from grandma on the holidays."

Those who admit to partaking in casual sex employ the measured pragmatism that is emblematic of their generation. Condoms are a must. Casual partners are chosen, and once sampled, are sometimes passed on to friends. "I thought he would be good for her," says one woman who made this switch. "They had it off and a year ago, I attended their wedding. He was a bit shocked when I first suggested he see her like I said. 'I'm seeing you' And I said, 'Yes, but I think you'd like seeing her.'"

Casual sex has always existed on campus, but some of the A86 generation seem disillusioned and cynical. Many university students had their first long-term relationships in high school. These are often cut short by university, and many arrive looking for their first time since they were 16. There are some steps, like Ian Fale, a McGill student, who says he wants to save himself for marriage. "It's something that I think I should respect," he says, concluding, "I value."

however, is a minority view. With so many beginnings so early, sexual histories are exchanged as soon as new courtesans.

Apex, progression in the evolving desire: Fale's love to learn your partner's sexual track record could be fatal. "Before I have sex with someone, I want to know if they have been tested," says Munro. "If you have a single wart on your hand, I want to know how you got it. It's not a love and a have to be on your mind all the time." Sankola agrees. "I find myself asking more how you partners they're laid," she says. "And while I don't know if they're lying, I have to ask. I also ask if they're into having sex with more than one person at a time, because that's a high-risk behavior."

In the 80s, students "found themselves" at university. Today, some have already made up of those discoveries. This holds especially true for homosexual students. Some arrive for their first love already out and some say they're still figuring it out. The Victoria Young Pride Society, a group that conducts same-sex in local BC high schools. He came out in January, 1998. Christopher Moore, a 20-year-old fourth-year student at the University of Victoria, grew up in a small B.C. town where "you didn't tell people you, you called them faggot." He had his homo-



**STUDENTS**  
Scarleton, concerned about  
high-risk habits, grills her dates

sexuality in high school. Today, he uses a more well-insured group of gay students arriving on campus. "People can come out in high school," says Moon. "Guidance counselors now know there are queens under 18." Homosexuality brings a host of other questions to fellow on campus. Single gay students cannot rely on mainstream pubs and social events for making anxious connections. Despite the increased acceptance of homosexuality on campus, many gay students still feel marginalized. In-felons, such as the gay-bullying teacher of 19-year-old University of Wyoming student Matthew Shepard last month, exacerbate fears of hatred. "Unless you're really lucky, you have to rely on gay clubs and student groups to meet people," says Dalton, in her third year of studies at McGill. "And I think it's tough on gay men. We found that there are a lot of gay men on campus who can't meet guys who are into having relationships. Personally, I would like to be with someone I consider a real man."

There is perhaps the only value upon which students, regardless of gender, age or sexual preference, appear to uniformly agree. What's unique about many students is that they openly discuss such topics. Four years ago, Josh Pirovich and a couple of female friends would meet at a local McDonald's to "test fires and talk about sex." Today, they're more likely to congregate in a schoolyard or at the apartment the sisters share. What do you say? "Sex and more sex," says Josh. "But not just sex—someone who's sensitive to them and caring." What do you think women want? "To be pampered and coddled," she says. What do women really want? "Someone who is honest, real and up front, and supportive of your career." Students, especially female students, are not shy when it comes to communicating in the bedroom. "Men can be taught," says Jada. "If you tell them where to go and what to do, they are willing to do it."

Doran and his friends hold similar conversations. Looks attract, but intelligence and a sense of humor are the clinchers. Sex, so surprising, is high on the list. "But," Doran observes, "We're not the sex you'd miss most in a long-distance relationship. You'd miss the sharing and conversation. That is the most thing about a relationship, having someone to confide in without restriction. With your male friends there is always that locker-room thing." Ritchie agrees. "There's that ding-ding love," he says, searching for the right word and, to demonstrate, he mimics a conversation entered by generations of freshmen: "Sexuality?" And so another student begins his education.

PHOTO SCOTTY GATZDIN IN TORONTO AND SARAH SCHMIDT IN PITTSBURGH

the Sex Information and Education Council of Canada, those in their late teens and early 20s use condoms more regularly than those in their late 20s and early 30s. Careers come before love affairs. Long-distance relationships are common. Odds are that after graduation, Karmali will do his MA in Oregon, while Jaleel will take a job in Vancouver. Marriage comes after a high-paying job and promising career are established. It would be irresponsible to consider children until such essentials were in place.

Fantuzzo and her boyfriend, Matthew Battenstein, appear to be on that path. They have a semi-city relationship. She is 21, part Filipino and part Somali, and a third-year marketing student at McGill. He is 28, of Irish and French-Canadian descent and freshly graduated, working in Ernst and Young but doing night classes at McGill to get his accounting credentials. Both live with their parents. The pair met last winter through mutual friends, and their first months of dating took place in group situations. "It was more comfortable," says Battenstein. "One-on-one situations can be intimidating."

The couple's courtship is by no means unique. Most couples meet through friends and date in a collective. A male single describes the average group date by saying, "I was one, my friend, his girlfriend, her friend and her brother and his girlfriend and her." The group approach is a pragmatic tactic that allows for scrutiny. Says Fantuzzo: "Nothing tells you more about a person than who their friends are, and how they act around them."

When they first across a pickup dinner or a solo, students are frequently asking themselves if the object of their ardor will clash with their religion or race. Canadian campuses are more multicultural than ever before, and students seek interracial couples, like Fantuzzo and Battenstein, as a reflection of Canada's mosaic character. It is parents who can be a problem. "I'm not very religious," says Laine Hensel, a 20-year-old University of Toronto student majoring in political science and economics. "And my parents would never

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### CAREER IS A PRIORITY, MARRIAGE IS NOT

### AVERAGE AGE AT WHICH CANADIANS FIRST TIE THE KNOT



# A VIEW FROM ABROAD

## The Oxbridge lure of history and excellence

BY HARRY CAME

In the Great Hall at Oxford's Christ Church College, far below the arching vaults of carved and gilded timber beams, the vegetable curry vaguely disappoints. It is a bland concession, not quite the rapid roast expected in a place where Queen Elizabeth I once feasted and where the patrons since have included such distinguished company as William Pitt, Lewis Carroll and W. H. Auden, not to mention a string of 13 British prime ministers. But the quality of the food is of small concern to the 200 young men and women—Canadian all—assembled for lunch beneath the magnificent ceiling in the stained hall. "There are noises," says one, "when you can almost forget where you are. Then you walk into a place like this, surrounded by all this history, and it suddenly hits you all over again, the realization that you're a student at the most prestigious university in the world."

Drew Laybourne is the speaker, a husky Zipsword from St. Thomas, Ont., currently working towards a bachelor's degree in politics, philosophy and economics at Oxford's St. Peter's College. Like his four lunchtime companions, he is part of the small but eager contingent of young people from across Canada enrolled at one of those two British institutions of higher learning whose names have long symbolized academic excellence. Scholars may debate, as they always have, the relative merits of Oxford and its equally illustrious twin, Cambridge. There is even a significant body of scholarship open ready to argue that neither school entirely deserves the reputation they enjoy, suggesting that both are antiquated relics of the past, staid to the point of tedious, crippled by their own long histories. But few will deny that the world of advanced education, Oxford and Cambridge are unique, no similar in structure and approach that a collective name—"Oxbridge"—has been invented to describe them and the system they both employ.

"It is certainly a very different kind of educational experience," says Neil Penton, toying with his rapidly cooling plate of curry. The 26-year-old from Jasper, Alta., speaks from some experience,



**POP AND PAGANTRY** Ceremony at Oxford's Trinity College at Cambridge (left)

having earned a bachelor's degree at Princeton, then a master's at the London School of Economics before enrolling two years ago in a three-year doctoral program in international studies at Oxford's New College. "There is," Penton continues, "a sense of the spoon-feeding you get at other schools, especially in North America, where professors are on hand to constantly guide you, dictating what chapter of what book to read, who is important and who is not. Here, you're on your own, free to seek or omit."

The typical list at the heart of the Oxbridge model, the system of individual instruction and learning that distinguishes Oxford and Cambridge from most other institutions, is particularly important for the universities' undergraduates, each of whom will spend an hour or two every week with their own personal tutor, usually a fellow of the college where they are studying, often an authority in his or her field. The sessions take the form of frank, sometimes highly critical discussions of the student's

LOOKING FOR SMALL CLASSES? LOOKING FOR A UNIVERSITY WITH PROFESSORS WHO REALLY CARE? BOOKING FOR A SCHOOL WITH A GREAT CAMPUS? A GREAT LOCATION? BOOKING FOR A SCHOOL THAT WILL ENCOURAGE YOU TO COMBINE PROGRAMMES OF STUDY? LOOKING TO GET INVOLVED AT UNIVERSITY?



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essays. Students write an average of two essays a week throughout the three semesters, most of them based on twice-weekly lectures by visiting professors. "It really keeps you on your toes," says Montreuil. Christina Desmarais, 25, a second-year psychology student at Oxford's Corpus Christi College. "You learn how to defend your ideas, clearly, in a new light."

It can also be daunting, especially for students fresh from the relatively ordered environment of the average Canadian high school. Neither Desmarais nor Laybourne fall into that category. Like many Canadian undergraduates studying at Oxford, both have already completed undergraduate degrees at home. Desmarais is a graduate of McGill University's school of engineering; Laybourne has a degree in English and classics from Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Que. They are at Oxford, working on their second bachelor's degree, primarily because both are Rhodes Scholars. Says Desmarais: "Who could pass up the opportunity for a degree from a university with Oxford's incredible reputation?"

## 'ON YOUR OWN, FREE TO SINK OR SWIM'

Or ignore what may be the least curious trait in all of academia is a quarter of arts degree. It is one of the many oddities of Oxford, much resented elsewhere, that a bachelor of arts degree carries with it the automatic right to a master's. Seven years after earning a BA, each Oxbridge graduate receives a letter from his or her alma mater with the offer of an MA. There are no negotiations, no tests to overcome. All that is required is the payment of a \$65 fee. No one is quite sure when the practice began. Its origins appear to date back seven centuries, when it took a student seven years to graduate from the lower faculties of grammar, logic, rhetoric and arithmetic to the upper faculties of law, medicine or divinity school.

Whatever the beginnings, few graduates today pass up the opportunity to add a glittering Oxbridge MA to their credentials. "It sure is a fast track—and a soft one—to a master's," agrees Brian Frow, 59, from Toronto. A second-year biology student at Cambridge's Sidney Sussex College, Frow is one of the few Canadians enrolled at either Oxford or Cambridge without previous university experience. On graduating from the University of Toronto Schools in 1997, she was one of the first recipients of the Canada-Cambridge Scholarship, established by Cambridge alumni in Canada to provide talented young Canadians with the means to attend the institution. Until she won the scholarship, Frow confides that she had never contemplated Cambridge. Now, she has few regrets. "The courses and, especially, the tutorials are structured to allow you to learn an awful lot from people who really know what they are talking about," says Frow. "If I had gone to a Canadian university, I think it might have taken me a lot longer to get where I am today."

That intense focus is both the main strength as well as the option of some, one of flaws of the Oxbridge model. "It is not all stars that I would recommend it for an undergrad," cautions Rebecca Mills, 26, among a pair of letters in "The Yard," a student pub located in an Oxford back street. Born and raised in Toronto's Beaches area, Mills earned a BA and an MA in English at the University of Western Ontario. She is now in her third year at Oxford's Christ Church College, hoping to complete a doctorate. Her field is the female writers of the Augustan era of the late 17th and early 18th century. "I certainly cannot fault the education you get here," she says. "But it may be just a little too narrowly focused for someone right out of high school. There's still a lot to

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be said for the kind of broad liberal-education education that an undergrad receives in Canada."

Some 130 letters to the *Irish Times*, on the basis of the River Can, Catherine Smith-Barrow tends to agree, for slightly different reasons. She is 27, an Edmonton native with a BA and an MA in history from the University of Alberta, now in her fourth year of doctoral studies in 18th-century British history at Jesus College in Cambridge. "You really need a lot of self-discipline to survive, especially at the undergraduate level," she says. "Undergrads live one set of exams at the end of the first year, then nothing until the end of their third and final year. I've seen a lot of kids sick with the pressure at final exams. The ones who worry about it so much that when the finish roll around, they close all the capsules on top of the college apes. They're too busy to jump off."

If the pressures are high, so are the rewards. And this is particularly true at the graduate level. Both Mills and Smith-Barrow admit that, in their respective fields of English literature and British history, the well-stocked libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, not



**UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY:** From left, Canadians Laybourne, Desmarais, Mills, Frow and Linton, currently at Oxford

to mention those in nearby London, offer unparalleled opportunities for original research. Much the same applies in a host of other disciplines, not least because of Oxbridge's renowned ability to draw top-level research talent.

Gwyn Linton's field is ocean engineering. A 28-year-old from Victoria, he is a science graduate of the University of Victoria who has also undertaken advanced studies at Nova Scotia's Bedford Institute of Oceanography and the University of Wales. At the moment, he is enrolled in a doctoral program at Oxford's St. Catherine's College, where he is engaged in a project funded by the European Union aiming to devise new ways to deal with water currents and silt in European harbors. "I'm using my research to turn my doctorate," says Linton over a pint at The Schoolhouse, another student haunt in Oxford. "Where else could I get this kind of opportunity?"

It's a question that most Canadians now studying at Oxbridge could also pose. There are not many of them, no more than 300 at both universities and the vast majority are graduate students. And they tend to get lost in the crowd. Cambridge boasts a total student body of 16,000, Oxford, 15,000. If their numbers are small, however, their prospects are certainly not. For an Oxbridge degree, no matter what the subject area, is still the standard by which many other universities are judged. □

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BY JOHN GEDDES

**P**rimus Manning's patience is wearing thin. Six months after the Reform leader launched his bid to unite his party with Conservatives—and anyone else willing to take on the Liberals—he is getting tired of hearing about all the problems he faces in forming such a coalition. One cabinet minister in a Tory provincial government, whose Minister declines to name, expressed support recently in a private conversation, but balked at publicly joining the drive. He asked Manning if he could come to the February "united alternative" convention in Ottawa: "in a neutral wherever, avoiding the political risk of meetings on a bill-floored parliament." Manning was about to accept that halfhearted commitment—then decided it just was not good enough. "I sort of checked myself and said no," he told *Maclean's*, the pitch of his voice rising, in that familiar way, as he grew more emphatic. "That's what's wrong with too many good Canadians. Even if you disagree, it's better to come and argue than to stand one step away."

No one can accuse Manning of yawning on the sidelines. After spending more than a decade campaigning, canvassing and inveigling to lift Reform to official opposition status in last year's election, he realized the party's potential has been pretty much reached. Instead of making his peace, reflecting on his accomplishments, Manning, at 57, is taking the biggest gamble of his political career. He has put his leadership on the line in a bid



# THE MANNING PRESCRIPTION

attempts to found yet another new party. There are those who say Manning's power is not really at stake—that this is all a ploy to expand Reform's base of support. But when in Establishment Tory Peter Wright, a former top adviser to prime minister Brian Mulroney, who sits on the united alternative steering committee. He bluntly says Manning has "a no-fail end for himself" and rejects him as a potential leader of a new, truly national party. "I personally don't think Preston Manning could ever elect an MP to Quebec," Wright told *Maclean's*. "He has little grip in Quebec, and what profile he has is negative."

Thus from a man whom his followers close to Manning actively recruited into the inner circle of the united alternative process. And, remarkably, Manning does not rise to the bait. Prepared to respond to those who elect him in the wrong choice to take the helm of a less-than-right-of-center party, he puts all his efforts to another day. "While the leadership question has to be addressed, we've got to address other

Uniting the right may heal some wounds, but the leadership issue could open fresh ones

questions first," he says. "There has to be something to lead."

Just what that something might be is still in the early stages of taking shape. Manning publicly launched the united alternative drive last July at a Reform convention in London, Ont. But the movement only began to appear credible in September, when the Reformers who had been running it were joined by high-profile Tories, including White, Ontario Transportation Minister Tony Clement and Rod Love, a close friend and adviser to Alberta Premier Ralph Klein. Then, last month, Klein himself announced he would attend the February convention. One united alternative organizer put it, an idea that they were hoping had legs just a few months ago now appears to have wings.

The magnetism of the powerful, popular Alberta premier left little doubt the path has to be taken seriously. In fact, united alternative enthusiasts whisper that Klein is positioning himself for his own bid to lead a new right-of-center federal party. Other names mentioned in the leadership buzz: Stockwell Day, Klein's treasurer, and Stephen Harper, president of the staunchly conservative National Citizens' Coalition. Another sign of budding interest: last Thursday evening in Ottawa, about 350 people, many Ontario Solicitor General Bob Ilkies, municipal politicians on the union, talk-show personalities and rank-and-file Ottawa Valley Reformers and Tories, turned up at the first public meeting held to debate what policies the united alternative might espouse.

Still, some influential small-conservatives, even while longing for a federal party capable of displacing the Liberals, grip and paw, have not yet fully embraced the process. Stephen Harper, former MP and current policy director of the party, remains undecided on attending the February convention. He worries that the attempt to merge with Tories will result in a watering down of core Reform tenets. For example, he wonders if the principle of equality of the provinces can be maintained in a new party that would include federal Tories, like White, who have long insisted that Quebec's special place in Canada needs to be recognized. That is a position many accept, unlike some voters in the West and Ontario speak. Harper told *Maclean's* the NCC's 45,000 members are looking for "something they recognize as distinctly

United alternative strategies are sketchy, though, about what they see as the policy bottom line for a new party. Manning says the details will have to be hashed out—and varied on, as populist leaders by delegating to the February convention. But he believes a platform can be built on four main pillars. The first two are fiscal conservatism: frozen, fixed incomes, such as social insurance and pension, and a new requirement for budgetary discipline, likely to include a promise to give families with a stay-at-home parent a tax break equal to the deduction for child-care expenses now offered to two-income households. The other two policy themes, Manning hopes, hold out real hope of transforming a new party's appeal. One would be to make government more directly accountable to citizens, perhaps by somehow increasing the power of individual MPs. And the fourth, "rebalancing federalism," mainly is the direction of boosting provincial powers, as the key to attracting the "soft" sovereigntists and disaffected federalists. Manning has been courted in Quebec—with scant success beyond the recruitment of former Parti Québécois cabinet minister Rodolphe St-Onge to the united alternative steering committee.

**M**anning admits that by waging out the deficit the Liberals may have stolen the march on the fiscal front. He even concedes the governing party might be tough to outthink on social issues like family-oriented tax policies. But he regards the Liberals as incapable of responding creatively to a party that proposes to shift power to the provinces, while at the same time promising to make Ottawa more directly responsive to voters. "The Liberals are based on top-down management, grafted with patronage," he declares. "Take that away, the thing will fall apart."

So far, though, Liberals are not losing much sleep. Michael Robinson, a veteran Liberal strategist and adviser to Finance Minister Paul Martin, doubts the one has come for a anti-the-right movement. "I think it is going to be a period when the Liberals will go through a cycle," Robinson told *Maclean's*. "It's going to take the electorate some judgment to see finally an either/or Reform party or the Conservative party." Former prime minister Joe Clark, who finally won the

conservative—not just a party that seeks to replace the Liberals."

United alternative organizers agree that hard-edged, right-wing parties who have provoked Reform, and in some cases, have even won in the middle. Otherwise, the Liberals will almost certainly win the next election. That assessment is hard to refute. A Compu Inc. poll last month found that 36 per cent of Canadians would vote for a combined right-of-center federal party—slightly better than the combined 34 per cent of the vote Reform and Tories would split if they fought an election on equal ground. However, the hypothetical party's support would be close to the 26 per cent enjoyed by the Liberals, according to Compu. On the 1997 election, 38 per cent of the popular vote was enough to hand the Liberal their second straight majority in the House of Commons. Neither right-of-center party on its own would give the Liberals much cause for concern. "If conservatives want any policies at all to have a chance of making the country there are going to have to be some things that people get used to," concludes Alberta Treasurer Day, a key player on the united alternative steering committee.

They leadership on a second ballot last Saturday, has eagerly promised to launch his own conservative, unity bid. He has rejected a plea from Manning to join the coalition, even as he is to appear for the party on the last vote for a united party.

Manning attributes the imbalance of some Tories to join his last-out question to deep-seated resentment that cleared political judgment. "Some of the Conservatives think we Reformers destroyed their party in the West, which I guess is to some degree true," he says. "Some of the old dealers will never forgive us for that." Judging by his words, they're right. Reform's vineyard, those hardened reformers will not be put to rest by a united party. It means that the individual who with the right now desires the right should come together again," Robinson says. "Manning obviously feels strongly that Reformers will keep him in a position of leadership. I, for one, am not willing to take a chance on that." But Manning contends that taking a chance is what the united alternative movement is all about. And unless enough conservative-minded Canadians decide to do the same, politicians at the right could find themselves, come the next federal election, with no chance at all. □



# Facing his accusers

After five years, Gerald Regan's sex trial opens

More bagelows, air-to-body shots and convenience stores line the road away from a rainy day last week, Highway 1, between Halifax and Windsor, N.S., looked every bit as grim and inhospitable as it must have appeared 41 years ago when one of the central events in the Gerald Regan sex case allegedly happened nearby. Taking the witness stand in a Halifax courtroom, the first of his three accusers testified that the last time she drove up and down that highway she could not find the spot she says lives vividly in her nightmares. But, the 56-year-old grandmother testified, that changes nothing about what happened one summer day in 1956 when Regan gave her a lift from Halifax back to her home in Windsor. The lawyer and sportsman, she alleged, pulled off Highway 1 into a deserted gravel pit. Then, the strapping 28-year-old locked the car and proceeded to brutally rape her, a 14-year-old virgin. When it was over, she said, he used his handkerchief to wipe his ejaculate and her blood from her thigh.

"He told me that it would be my job to tell the world, 'that some day I would enjoy it,'" she said softly. "That some day I would enjoy it."

Sounding in and out of court, Regan, the former premier of Nova Scotia and ex-federal cabinet minister, did his best to seem chipper and confident as the testimony unfolded. But every once in a while, a shell-shocked look appeared on his giant face. Last week was his first day in court, and only details of what Regan was alleged to have done seemed to overshadow questions of right and wrong. "It has to do with his private life," Crown prosecutor Adrian Bold told the jury



Regan and daughter Nancy leaving court; a shell-shocked look

in his opening statement. "And we will be suggesting to you that it's a very dark side of his private life."

How dark? Before the prosecution rests, it will call a childhood friend of the first complainant who will testify that, when she was 14 in 1956, Regan unsuccessfully tried to rape her after giving her a lift from a visiting rink in Windsor. The third accused, a former Nova Scotia Liberal party employee, alleges that Regan attacked her in party headquarters in Halifax in 1969. The woman—who was 18 at the time—will testify that when Nova Scotia's then-official opposition leader failed to achieve penetration, he assaulted her on the rug in his office.

Bold said co-prosecutor Denise Smith has scheduled three dozen witnesses to bolster their case throughout the trial, which is slated to run until Dec. 15. But the

prosecutor for Crown will be the well-groomed, white-haired woman in the witness box last week. Observers familiar with the case say the woman, whose name cannot be published by court order, is the most credible of the three complainants. Properly dressed and unsmiling, she wept quietly while telling the alert courtroom how Regan shoved his tongue down her throat so far that she felt she was suffocating, then

pressed her against the passenger door and raped her. "I felt that terrible pain," she recalled, our hand partially covering her face as she described an attack "that seemed to last forever."

But Greenman said it was all the imagination of a woman whose family has been obsessed with Regan for decades. According to the defence lawyer, after Regan became premier of Nova Scotia in 1950, the complainant's mother began telling friends that her daughter's out-of-wedlock child, born in 1950 when she was 18, was Regan's. (A local hockey player was the actual father.) And the complainant's younger sister told people that she, too, was the child of the premier. That is why, Greenman said, she told the false story of the rape when her brother contacted her after they began investigating allegations against Regan. "That is totally absurd," she replied defiantly.

Greenman played up, using preliminary inquiry transcripts, police notes and her earlier statements, to hammer away at her testimony. He said there was a simple reason for the similarities in the assault stories she and an old friend, who later became a co-conspirator, had given police: the two women got together and cooked up the details. When he asked the witness why so many aspects of her story had changed since the investigation started, she said it took time for her to "unbury" those painful memories from her subconscious.

Repeatedly, Greenman returned to her inability to find the gravel pit where the assault allegedly occurred when she and an RCMP investigator returned to the highway in March, 1994. "You can drive up Highway 1 until the cows come home, lady, and you will never be able to point to a pit because there was no pit and there was no rape," Greenman thundered during cross-examination. It was a theatrical move. But it says tales lot more than that to convince the jury that Regan is the real victim.

JOHN DEMONT is in Halifax

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Wayne Mackenzie  
September 29, 1999

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# A Trudeau tragedy

**The former prime minister's son Michel is presumed drowned**



In 1979, Pierre Trudeau with Michel on his lap, Justine at left, and Sasha; the boys at their father's office (below), as avalanche and a tragic lake

It was a chance for the sort of business holiday ski instructor Michel Trudeau especially adored: a little early-season skiing and snowboarding in one of British Columbia's most spectacular wilderness areas. With five friends from Montreal—the resort town where he worked—and Fernie, B.C., the 25-year-old Trudeau spent most of Remembrance Day hiking through snow to reach the Steep Climb, a popular climb in Kananaskis Provincial Park, high in the Rockies Mountains (80 km east of Vancouver). But then the weather turned nasty, with heavy snow and fierce winds. Early on the morning of Friday, Nov. 12, Trudeau—former prime minister Pierre Trudeau's high-spirited youngest son—and three companions began the 16-km hike back down to the park entrance. By 1 p.m., they had made it only halfway and were struggling through 60 cm of drifts to traverse a slope overlooking Kananaskis Lake. A second group of skiers arrived just in time to see what happened next. Nelson forestry worker Tim Robinson watched in horror as, he says, "the snow was increasing and collapsing all over the place. I watched it hit their group, and then they disappeared."

The avalanche overwhelmed the four young men, sweeping them down a 200-foot slope and carrying Trudeau and one friend out into the glacier-fed lake's frigid waters. The other skier struggled back up shore. Trudeau did not. "We could see him and we could hear him," Robinson told Maclean's, "but he was just too far from shore. He couldn't get back. There was nothing we could do for him."

Moments later, a second avalanche swept Robinson and his two friends down the slope as well. Robinson's wife managed to struggle back to the trail and make their way to the park entrance. But it was 4 p.m. before they were able to report the avalanche. The following day, a helicopter from Banff National Park flew in to rescue Trudeau's three companions. But Michel remained missing and was presumed to have drowned in the lake's near-freezing waters.

It was astonishingly unexpected and so a promising life. The last of Trudeau's three

sons with ex-wife Margaret Kemper, Micha, as he was known to friends, had an capable charm that delighted his captives when, as a child, he travelled with his father on official visits to foreign lands. Like his older siblings Sasha and Justine, Michel acquired a love of the outdoors that included skiing—a passion both parents shared. "He had an incredible zest and a wonderful, lively nature," recalls one friend of Margaret's. "He was such a reflection of her in that way." Like his parents, Michel shared a conversation. After getting a degree in marine biology at Victoria's Dalhousie University, he put science aside to follow the love of skiing to Banff.

Trudeau would have known the avalanche risk in Kananaskis Park. Last January, six people who had been staying in the same chalet perished in a wilderness slide. November is early, though, the Canadian Avalanche Centre at Revelstoke, B.C., will not publish its first threat assessment until later this week. But its manager, Evan McIntyre, said a weather phenomenon known as the Porcupine Express—winds, gusts off the Pacific that drop heavy snow often followed by rain—swept into the Kananaskis area at about the time Trudeau arrived, creating "ideal conditions for avalanche events."

Last Saturday, the most bad weather was hampering attempts to recover Trudeau's body. Heavy overhanging snow threatened fresh avalanches. "They've got to dig into the lake," said Nelson RCMP Cpl. Randy Koch. "Right now it's not safe to do that." There was no word whether either parent, both of whom received the news at Montreal, would travel to the area. In addition to his parents and older brothers, Michel left behind a girlfriend and a much-beloved black Labrador retriever. The dog had accompanied Michel on his last ski trip—but survived the avalanche that claimed his master.

CHRIS WOOD in Vancouver



Michel posing with a picture of his dog last July; survivor

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# Norman Webster

## The world according to Lucien Bouchard

It's a bold thing to say, I know, but I think Lucien Bouchard is a separatist. This apparently is not the opinion of a majority of Quebecers these days. They tell the pollsters they do not want to secede from Canada, they passionately reject the idea of another referendum during the next four years—and yet they are preparing to re-elect Bouchard. At the halfway mark in the campaign, they seem to be buying his ambiguous pledge that there will be no referendum unless "winning conditions" are present. They interpret this as a (wink, wink, nudge, nudge) formula that will allow him to postpone another referendum, perhaps forever. May of the next year? Lucas is really a closet Canadian. It will come as a shock to these good people when, within minutes of his government's re-election, if that happens, Bouchard declares that independence is the overriding goal and all efforts must be bent to achieving it by the millennium. Some of us will be less surprised than others, for we have been listening to the promise. Yes, he mumbles the "winning conditions" mantra, and yes, his handless keep his misad separation under wraps most of the time, but still his lips have been ready enough to let us know what he really thinks. It's like an uncle whom you revere who is outraged by everything he sees; everything reminds Bouchard of sovereignty, and he can't stop talking about it.

In a recent interview with Radio Canada, in a campaign track at the Université de Montréal, in a lecture at Université de Moncton, Bouchard has been flexible. The day after an election victory, he says, his Parti Québécois government will turn its energies to engineering a winning referendum. Before then, even Jacques Parizeau, as hardline a separatist as they come, has stopped whispering at the man who took his job in Quebec City. "The premier was perfectly clear. I'm delighted," Parizeau said, smiling a smile that would inspire a pious, believe him.

It only once Bouchard did. For this seems to be the only issue on which Bouchard is positively vulnerable. Liberal Leader Jean Charest has had a hard time making a case on other issues. His big hope has to be to scare during the leaders' debate this week, when a huge TV audience will be tuning in. He will have to confront Bouchard directly on his separatist plans and hope the premier loses his cool, as he has been known to do, sometimes spectacularly. Sell nationalism, the saying was, in this election, pious ambiguity on this question. "They like to keep the club of sovereignty in reserve, to warn away Ottawa when it intrudes upon Quebec's sacred things, but they are far from ready to secede," they conclude that Bouchard's re-election condemns them to another gut-wrenching referendum, they may say for the stability offered by Charest.

So far, the stability card has worked Bouchard. The polls show no strong desire to throw the rocks out after just one term. Charest

has some good issues—high taxes and a smothering state, horrific health care in health care, lagging investment and job creation—but his proposals have not yet captured public favor. Only on the health front have the *Progresistes* looked world. The premier has been embarrassed by a failed 1996 drug plan (almost 4,000 Quebecers have been hospitalized because it was not hard to pay for previously free medications) and wounded by doctors demanding the state-owned state deal he used to buy off physicians in his home town of Jonquière (57 doctors threatening to close a hospital because of overwork received a bonus of \$20,000 each).

Until his last health-care week, Bouchard had run a snappy campaign. He came out of the blocks with a bang on Day 1 and campaigned tirelessly across the province. He is the centerpiece of the PQ campaign, indeed almost its only piece. Bouchard, on the whole, still respects and admires Lucien Bouchard, and if the battle comes down to a choice of leaders, he will win.

Charest has the harder task, he must win on policy. If he does not, then Canada could have a problem. Bouchard will do exactly what he has promised to do—not his whole government, to work creating the conditions for a referendum vote. That means more instability, inflation, misrule, poisoned wells and anything else possible to show that Canada does not work. Then, very possibly, a two-part approach to independence, as in *First Nations* in 1980. A first referendum might ask merely for a timetable to negotiate some sort of new partnership between Canada and a sovereign Quebec—one that says Quebecers might interpret as not a real threat to secede. Unfortunately, a Yes to such a question would be a crossing of the Rubicon, with potentially devastating consequences.

What if Bouchard takes his as going to lose? Answer: he won't think that. No matter what the polls may say, he will remember the referendum of 1995 and the extraordinary campaign that almost carried the day when people crowded in, literally, to touch the hem of his garment. He knows, too, that the next few years will probably be the PQ's last chance to achieve independence—and his own to become a history Simon Bolivar, liberator of his people. (His colleague Bernard Landry once compared him to Bolivar. Bouchard did not deny it.)

He makes the most formidable of antagonists. Over more than three decades covering politics at home and abroad, I have never seen or heard anyone with the govt and plotters' complexion of Lucien Bouchard. To quote from a guest column that appeared in *Montreal's* 40 years ago (intriguingly, written by me), he "may be the most compelling politician in the hemisphere. He makes Quebecers feel their humiliation; he paints visions of broad social uplandings, he argues the blood and aims the soul. Should he win the following provincial election and call a referendum, he would be a very dangerous opponent indeed."

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## Death in the night

## A community grieves over a refugee's murder

Then the speeches began, and it was only drizzling. But as the date news of the November elections deepened and the candles were lit, the small knot of mourners gathered on downtown Toronto street began to huddle under their umbrellas and turn up their collars. The crowd was made up of people who, by the downturn, community workers, social activists and friends took turns considering the brutal anatomy of Freddie Gray. One, The *Sycamore* editor of last had died only five days earlier at the same spot, in an ominous patch of concrete on the southern edge of the city. Another, a woman, said she was one of the city's poorest neighbourhoods. Looking on from the edge of the group, Bawolinski's 17-year-old nephew, Gastel Bawolinski, said he was still in shock. "It didn't believe it at first," he said softly, referring to the early reports of the murder, which accused Bawolinski's uncle Bawolinski held a heavily loaded gun before that and shot Gray. "It was like I was a rock, you know. It was like I talked to him. I loved him and that. I believed it."

Many in the area—a dense mix of apartment buildings, public housing, rooming houses and upscale Victorian homes—were also struggling with their creations. Bao, who was six feet, five inches tall and weighed 280 lb., was killed to death after confronting a group of men on Wellesley Street just before midnight on Nov. 7. Police believe there were at least eight individuals involved and as many as 20, and that they

were Tuats between the ages of 18 and 24. So far, they say, they have failed to confirm that Escobedo—who came to Canada from the People's Democratic Republic of Congo as a political refugee in 1990—approached the group to help a struggling violinist, as some members of the francophone-African community have asserted. But whatever the reasons for the encounter, the singer



Decorative wall (shelving and display) constructed

As it happened, Benbow was only visiting the neighborhood that night. He lived—with his wife, Suzanne, and their children, Dijo, 10, Elvino, 6, Narciso, 3, and Nostelo, 30 months—in nearby Bayview Park. Cera didn't set public housing precedent. Although he recently worked as a laborer, he was unemployed at the time of his death and an account has been set up at the Royal Bank.

Migli at the crime scene in Toronto's St. James Town: 'It was a senseless thing'

of Canada for donations to help the largely Lebanese Tshadi, president of Groupe Inter-ethnique du Nord, a militant group of francophone youths, has known the family for almost five years. She described Bushair as a leader in his community who was well liked and widely respected. Since the murder, his wife, Suzanne, just said, "Tshadi says 'Shir is crying very deeply from inside, but she is not crying, so we are watching her very closely'."

For some in the Tamil community, the focus on a Tamil gang as possible perpetrators is yet another instance of what they believe is stereotyping. There are other communities in the Toronto area, of whom live in the Toronto area. Nabru Ganapathi, spokesman for a community unit hostile organization called the Federation of Associations of Canadian Tamils, in Montreal's that while Tamil acknowledges there are problems with youth crime in the community, "linking crime with ethnicity is always counterproductive." Senegals of Italian or British descent are generally not identified as such, he said. When the ethnic link is made, he added, the result can be a backlash, including the harassment of innocent youth, merely because of their ethnic origin.

But for those working in the neighbourhoods close to the border scene—St. James Town, Winchester Square, Cabbagetown—the real issues for local youth are lack of adult supervision and a sense of displacement, problems that tend to be more common in inner-city areas than in the suburbs. Youth are particularly vulnerable, both Garkaravicius and Pagutanian both agree, because they are in Canada on their own, sent by their parents to learn the ropes out of St. Louis's 15-year-long civil war. "The gang-brotherhood is their family," says Garkaravicius, "and they are often sent out, and many kids are dominated by the few who are truly criminal. That criminal has weapons and the majority are trained." Pagutanian also adds, "These kids come from a country that has its problems and they don't know how to take care of themselves."

Meanwhile, back at the murder site, a small shrine of flowers and handwritten notes marks the spot, and family, friends—and strangers—stop by to pay their respects to Jim Beveline. "He no longer laughs, he no longer cries," reads one note. "His wife will never again feel his kiss, nor will his children greet him at the door." A neighborhood's nightmare, certainly, but above all, a devoted wife's personal tragedy.

PATRICIA CHESNOLM

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## Canada NOTES

### NEW CITIZENSHIP RULES

Ottawa plans to tighten residency requirements for immigrants who want to become Canadian citizens. The law currently requires that immigrants reside in Canada for three out of four years, but last year the Federal Court of Canada ruled that residency does not necessarily require physical presence. The proposed change requires applicants to actually live in Canada for three out of five years to qualify.

### MUSICAL COURT

Gerald Edwin, a Los Angeles music expert, testified in a Vancouver court that the final version of singer Sarah McLachlan's song "Stoney" was "96-per-cent different" from the original version that McLachlan began work on with musician Garry Naudorf. Naudorf is suing McLachlan, alleging he helped her write four songs on her 1993 debut album without getting sufficient credit.

### STRIP-SEARCH UPROAR

Toronto police chief David Boothby ordered tougher rules on strip searches in the wake of several highly publicized complaints. Boothby said police will franchise to inform the officer in charge at the station before such searches may be conducted. In the field, the search may be done without permission, but must be documented and the officer in charge later advised.

### UNDER FIRE

The Canadian Forces barred the U.S. Navy from a firing range off Vancouver Island pending an investigation after two American gunboats sprayed the shoreline with 58-calibre shells on Nov. 7, sending four bikers on the June 6th Fucus Trail diving for cover. Canadian authorities said there will be an investigation of what appeared to be a case of mistaken or overheard.

### THE BLAME FOR IPPERWASH

Documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act showed that Ontario considered making Ottawa a scapegoat for the shooting of native protester Dudley George in 1995. Provincial police shot George during a native occupation of Ipperwash Provincial Park, beside which lies a Canadian military base claimed by natives. The Ontario documents said that one of the goals after the shooting would be to "position federal reaction on base invasion as core issue."

### KEEPING FAITH WITH THE PAST:

First World War veteran Mel Clements, 81, satates during the playing of the national anthem during a Remembrance Day service in Calgary. Last week's ceremonies also marked the 85th anniversary of the end of the First World War in Europe. 17 Canadian veterans of the conflict, aged 95 to 102, underwent a pilgrimage to key Canadian war sites. Among them was the battlefield at Vimy Ridge, where in 1917 Canada won its greatest victory of the war. There the French government presented the men with France's highest decoration, the Legion of Honour. This year's Remembrance Day services are expected to be the last major anniversary to include many Great War veterans. France, which is having all surviving allied veterans, estimates there are no more than 2,000 still alive in the Commonwealth, the United States and Italy.



## A CBC suspension over APEC

CBC management suspended TV news reporter Terry Milewski for three days last week and put him under a gag order. Milewski has been under attack by the Prime Minister's Office for allegedly biased coverage of the inquiry into police actions at the 1997 APEC summit in Vancouver. When e-mail from Milewski to a student protester became public in mid-October, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's director of communications, Peter Dornan, complained about Milewski's reports. The CBC responded by removing him from APEC coverage, but cleared him of any bias in his work. Spokesmen also said they were continuing to investigate whether Milewski had violated CBC ethical standards. There the matter stood until Nov. 10, when Milewski published an article in *The Globe and Mail* implying that the PMO was trying to censor him. The same day, he was suspended, according to management, for commenting publicly while the CBC's ombudsman was still investigating.

The beleaguered inquiry chief, adjourned since Oct. 23 to deal with allegations of bias against its chairman, Gerald Morin, faced two attempts to shut it down. Lawyers for both sides—the RCMP officers accused of using excessive force and the student protesters—filed applications in B.C. Supreme Court to have the inquiry quashed as the grounds of bias.

### The Nisga'a vote Yes

Members of the 7,000-member Nisga'a band voted by a 75-per-cent margin in favour of the treaty reached last August between the Nisga'a and the B.C. and federal governments. If ratified by all three parties, the pact will provide the Nisga'a with title to 2,000 square kilometres along the Nass River near the Alaska

Panhandle, 17 per cent of the river's salmon fishery, \$180 million and the most extensive aboriginal self-governing powers in Canada. B.C. critics have denounced what they call the treaty's "social" fishery and government structure, and are demanding a province-wide vote on it. But Premier Glen Clark has refused, instead planning to ratify the deal in the legislature through an unopposed resolution.

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# NATION ON TRIAL

## Trouble mounts for Mahathir as APEC meets

As he walked into a courtroom in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur one day last week, Anwar Ibrahim looked more like a notorious politician than the defendant in a criminal trial that could net him 30 years in jail. The 51-year-old father of six glared at supporters gathered outside the court house, snarled scornfully and waved enthusiastically. Anwar, Malaysia's deputy prime minister and finance minister until he was fired on Sept. 2 by longtime leader Mahathir Mohamed, is accused of trying to block a police investigation into charges that he seduced his chauffeur and the wife of his personal secretary. The legal nature of the charges—and the widespread belief that they are part of a political ploy to rid Mahathir of a troublesome opponent—have turned the trial into one of Southeast Asia's most sensational legal dramas in years. Outside court, Anwar is fighting back with effusive minnows: tiny supporters distribute through the Internet. "I did not anticipate that Mahathir... would use such a despicable and shameful manner," Anwar wrote recently. "[His] appointments had been working round the clock to vilify and malign me."

Anwar's trial has created a public relations disaster for the 73-year-old Mahathir at a time when he expected to be swept in favorable international attention. This week he is welcoming 20 world leaders in Kuala Lumpur as host of the annual Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation, led by Prime Minister John Chretien and U.S. President Bill Clinton both accompanied by their wives. Mahathir has not privately with their hosts a standard practice at APEC events, but to ensure even Anwar's treatment. Clinton eventually skipped the summit agenda to manage the crisis with Iraq, sending Vice-President Al Gore in his place. Leaders of several Asian countries, including Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, also rejected one-on-one talks with Mahathir, as did one prime minister who has ruled with varying degrees of firmness for 17 years. Adding to the Malaysian leader's discomfort, Anwar's wife, Anisah Ibrahim, met on Saturday with Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Austin and International Trade Minister Sergio Marchi. Senior officials also said Chretien, who has faced strong criticism for the clamping down on demonstrators when he hosted last year's APEC summit in Vancouver, would make his views about Anwar plain to Mahathir when the two sit next to one another in the closed-door leaders meeting in Cyberjaya Lodge in Kuala Lumpur's suburban high-tech zone. "Anwar is getting his day in court," said one aide. "But we are also hearing these reports that the charges are trumped up."



The prime minister: controversial criticism

Finance Minister Paul Martin also has expressed dismay over the treatment of a man he says he came to regard as a friend after several economic summits. It is a marked change in attitudes to Mahathir who, while known for his outspoken attacks on the West, had enjoyed international respect for transforming Malaysia into an economic powerhouse. "The PM is getting too resentful," Anwar told reporters during a recess in his trial, which will be suspended while the APEC gathering in "Foreign leaders cannot tolerate him anymore."

The raucous dispute between Anwar and his former boss began over policy—how Malaysia would respond to the economic meltdown that has knocked many Asian countries into a pricing recession—but it has turned into a political struggle that could shape the future of the country. The brawl has been colored by the fact that the two men were once good friends. Mahathir appeared Anwar deputy prime minister in 2003, and two years ago announced that Anwar would succeed him as leader of the country's dominant party—the United Malays National Organisation. "Any fractures within UMNO are crucial because they cause confusion in general public," said one political scientist at a Kuala Lumpur university. "Because of the Anwar-Mahathir divide, Malaysia and Malay politics won't ever return to its old course."

Others say the dispute has brought the country to a crossroads because the two men represent radically different political alter egos. Mahathir, whose career dates from Malaysia's colonial struggle for independence, is seen as an advocate of government control over the economy, the media and the judiciary, along with constraints on individual rights and freedoms. Anwar, a once Muslim youth movement leader, has supported a more open and democratic future. "Our nation is poised between a renewal of democracy or a complete erosion of the institutions of democracy," Kuala Lumpur lawyer Andrew Khoo said while attempting to get a suit in the courthouse where Anwar is on trial.

Anwar is a popular figure within the nation's 22 million people, and his swift, brutal downfall has shocked many Malaysians. He was dismissed on Sept. 2 after opposing currency controls and a fixed exchange rate—Mahathir's globally outworn response to the economic crisis—and arrested 18 days later, after leading daily rallies that attracted thousands of people and embarrassed the government. He was charged with five counts of corruption and five of sexual misconduct,



and showed up for one court appearance with a black eye and assorted bruises, which he attributed to a police beating.

The government is basing its case on allegations by Unni Haidida Ali, the sister of Anwar's private secretary, and by his chauffeur Asnani Abu Bakar. On Aug. 3, 1997, Unni wrote a letter to Mahathir accusing Anwar of committing adultery with Shamidah Tabirah, the wife of his private secretary and Unni's sister-in-law. Unni also alleged that Anwar was having a homosexual relationship with Asnani. Two weeks later, she wrote another letter to the prime minister withdrawing her charges and describing them as a product of "imagination and assumption." Dover Asnani, who was arrested as a result of Unni's allegations, at first admitted being seduced by the deputy prime minister, but later recanted. The government contends that Anwar pressured police officials to obtain the retractions from Unni and Asnani. Anwar is currently on trial for abstracting justice, although

## Malaysia marshals the riot squad

The RCMP may be under the gun in Canada for using pepper spray on student protesters at last year's APEC summit in Vancouver. Prime Minister Jean Chretien may say that's better than using baseball bats. But at least Canadian demonstration don't have to contend with the rules that allow as a 1.2-meter-long rubber club that Malaysia's riot police carry to whip protesters without breaking their bones. As riots erupted over the jailing of deceased finance minister Anwar Ibrahim, cops wielded tear gas, water cannons, batons, shields and rubber armor to break up the illegal demos. And in a society whose men tend to lead political actions, officers warned they would not hesitate to use it if protesters brought along women and children for protection.

Malaysia's finest will be out in force again for the week's APEC summit in Kuala Lumpur, in case Anwar's followers try to make their point before global media. RCMP bodyguards will also accompany Chretien to provide close-in security as he travels through the city to attend the APEC leaders' meeting. RCMP sources remained absolutely silent last week on another Vancouver case whether the bodyguards would be armed. The number of weapons carried by agents for Indonesian Vice-President Sahawati at last year's gathering in Istanbul the Malaysians, but officers at the RCMP in Kuala Lumpur will themselves be packing heat. Summery can be a dangerous game—for leaders, and for demonstrators.

BYRON WOODWARD

A policeman tries to lower Anwar's raised fist as he leaves court: facing charges of sedition and corruption the defense says are trumped-up

the offence is formally known as corruption, and he is expected to be tried for sexual misconduct at a later date. The prosecution opened its case by filing affidavits that one of the officers who apparently convinced Unni and Asnani to retract their accusations. He proved to be a poor witness, admitting that he did not believe the allegations when they were first leveled against Anwar, and later conceding that he might be in court if ordered to do so by the prime minister.

The prosecution fared better with Abdul Aziz Baki, another senior police intelligence officer. In a booming voice, Abdul Aziz said he took part in an all-night interrogation of Unni and Asnani, and threatened to have them jailed indefinitely if they did not withdraw their accusations. He also boasted of creating "a climate of fear," which prompted lawyer Raja Aziz Addruse, head of Anwar's nine-member defence team, to ask how the police did that. "You demonstrated the hard-headed police witness asked. He then passed me momentarily before following into the microphone 'Look here!' and

## WORLD

ponding the witness stand with his fist. High Court Judge Augustine Paul dropped his pen on journalists, human rights activists and diplomats not stunned. A shaken Raja Amz said: "I won't do that again, my lord. I got frightened."

The defence strategy is to prove a political conspiracy against Anwar. What cross-examining prosecution witnesses, defence lawyer Christopher Fernando told Paul. "These are trumped-up charges to remove the accused and destroy him politically." Meanwhile, members of Anwar's family—who demonstrate their support whenever he enters the courtroom by rising, placing their hands together and bowing—are using the proceedings as a platform to campaign for political reforms in Malaysia. The defence's 13-year-old daughter, Nurul Izzah, has distributed white ribbons to journalists and other observers and waved one on her father's suit. The white-ribbon campaign was launched by a fledgling coalition of reform groups, which sprang up after Anwar's arrest, and calls on Malaysians to "uphold justice and oppose tyranny."

The official line from the Malaysian government is that the trial is unrelated to any leadership struggle. "Politics and economic policy had nothing to do with our split," Mahathir insisted in a recent interview. "I discovered that he was involved in sexual activity, with men and women, that is not acceptable in a leader of Malaysia. We have real, it is just accidental that this happened during the currency crisis."



But there are wags that many Malaysians no longer buy what their leaders are saying. "I'm here because I want to seek the truth," said a retired army officer who ate recent morning had joined the daily lineup for seats in the courtroom. "I don't believe a thing that the local newspaper says. It's shocking to hear in open court the things that our police force is willing to do to make their victims retract their opinions."

Opposition newspapers have been able to tap into the undercurrent of discontent. Circulation of the twice-weekly *Hareket*, published by UMNO's rival, the Malaysian Islamic Party, has soared to 390,000 per issue from 65,000 last June. Web sites supporting Anwar have sprang up as the Internet. Some of the material now available has been written by Anwar himself, and smuggled out of the maximum security prison where he is being held, 40 km from downtown Kuala Lumpur. In one recent interview, Anwar describes his case as police custody as "pure hell" and adds: "I was humiliated, tortured, starved, denied any reading and held miserably with food wrapped in old newspapers or plastic."

The simmering discontent has begun to cause alarm within the upper echelons of UMNO. Senior party officials have visited rural communities, a traditional area of support, to offer their version of the events that led to Anwar's dismissal and trial. But they have been jeered in some places, and had to make their hasty departure because the police could not guarantee their safety. Worse still, a poll of party members showed that more than 70 per cent disagreed with the treatment of the former deputy prime minister. "Anwar symbolizes the politics of greater accountability and openness," says Lim Kit Siang, opposition leader in the Malaysian parliament, "and when people see Anwar being crushed, their hopes are being crushed." Mahathir may hear none of that scare from his UMNO peers.

DWANE JENSEN and ALVIN GONG in Kuala Lumpur

**Anwar (right) with daughter Nurul Izzah, a strong bond**

nazy Shinto, the Philippines' Corason Aquino, former Hong San San Ky— all followed in the footsteps of male leaders in their families who died amid political intrigue. Anwar's husband may not be threatened, he faces up to 20 years in prison. "I have to be prepared for the worst," she says. She has thrown herself into the fight, giving interviews, appearing at rallies and meeting on Saturday with visiting leaders, including Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Austin and International Trade Minister Sergio Marchi. She has also had a call of support from Aquino, who became Philippine president after her husband, Benigno, was assassinated under dictator Ferdinand Marcos. "She told me she will pray for me," says Anwar. "And we both believe in the power of prayer."

A devout Muslim who wears an Islamic headscarf, Anwar receives guests in

an opulent home decorated with large Arabic calligraphy depicting religious passages from the Koran. The charges, she says, are a plot to destroy the reputation of her husband as a sincere Muslim. "It is a way of character assassination," she says. "If someone is religious, then you will look him to doing something morally wrong, I believe it is a political conspiracy to bring him down."

Anwar herself has already faced the government's wrath. Shortly after Anwar was arrested, officials threatened her with imprisonment on sedition charges for expressing fears, in a televised interview, about "rumors" that authorities might arrest her jailed husband with IN. The AIDS virus, in a bizarre effort to portray him as homosexual. "Because of that, I was given the Sulfadiazine Acid sunburners, and a statement was taken from me three times," she says. So far, however, she has remained free, and reporters hope she can lead Malaysia's smouldering "reform" outside for a free society. "The reform movement's spark has been lit, and the fire is catching," she says. "I see myself as a big symbol of the goodness of humans, be it in the political, media, police or judiciary. I think I appeal to that sense of righteousness, and good, in men and women."

RICHARD ECHOLS in Kuala Lumpur

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## In Anwar's footsteps

When Anwar Ibrahim was jailed and charged with sodomy and corruption, the spotlight immediately fell on his wife. What, everyone wanted to know, about these claims her husband had affairs with men? Anwar Izzah was categorical in her defence of her husband's innocence of the charges. And she displays a charm in discussing the issue that seems to break a strong bond with her husband. "I have no children," Anwar says with a laugh. "If you think he's beautiful, so children is a lot."

Anwar, a 45-year-old eye doctor, may become the latest in a long line of Asian political women who have taken up the legacy of a famous husband or father. Pakistan's Be-

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WORLD HONG KONG

## Pay, Big Spender

**A gangster who kidnapped tycoons gets a death sentence**

When neighbors objected to an illegal structure Cheung Tse-kuang built on the roof of his luxury Hong Kong apartment, he agreed to meet them. Cheung, recalls a resident, showed up with more than 20 tough-looking men. "They all wore white gloves and knelt up in rows with their arms crossed," says the neighbor, who fears being mistreated. "Cheung sat in the middle. He said he had decided not to do anything about the illegal structure and asked if anyone had an objection. Nobody dared say a word."

That incident two years ago was typical of the brazen style of Hong Kong's most notorious gangster. A Lantau-island-dwelling former shooter, known as Big Spender for his gambling exploits, Cheung made his own laws. His arrogance had grown when, in 1993, he was freed on a technicality after serving three years for conspiring the theft of \$35 million from a security van. But then he overstepped the mark: he is alleged to have kidnaped Victor Li, the Vancouver-connected elder son of Li Ka-shing, one of the world's richest men, in an act that provoked the wrath of Chinese President Jiang Zemin himself. Last week, after a secret but much-publicized trial in China, Big Spender was convicted of that and other crimes and given a death sentence. But some Hong Kong legal experts remained silent, fearing a judicial precedent had been set in which Hong Kong people could find out in China for crimes committed in the autonomous former British colony.

This summer, alarmed by the destabilizing effects of soaring crime and corruption in booming south China, Jiang had ordered a crackdown by a special Beijing-directed task force. "Some evil elements have recently perpetrated outrageous acts in Hong Kong and Macao, causing severe damage to the people's interest and investment confidence," he said in a surprise statement at Hong Kong's bicentennial anniversary in July. Shortly afterwards, police in Guangdong province, adjacent to Hong Kong, announced they had been interrogating Big Spender, 44, since January last month—amid extraordinary



Cheung in court: a huge expense for Vancouver's Victor Li

security precautions—they put Cheung and 36 of his gang on trial in Guangdong (formerly Canton) on charges ranging from smuggling explosives to robbery and murder.

Reports leaking from the Guangdong government decided the ordeal of Victor Li, known to Canadians for his part in overseeing the controversial \$3-billion Pacific Place project at Vancouver's Expo 86 site (many Vancouverites were outraged when the properties sold out in Hong Kong before being allowed locally). Big Spender is said to have spent \$200,000 organizing Li's kidnapping. In May 1996, nine men armed with AK-47 rifles and pistols allegedly held up the executive's Nissan President limousine. Li, then age 33, was taken to a hut, stripped to his underpants and forced into a wooden box. Then, Cheung called at the parental home of his father, property tycoon Li Ka-shing (he married her second, 58-year-old, to demand a ransom of \$275 million. Within two days, when may be the world's biggest-ever ransom was reportedly paid—and Victor Li was freed. Magnanimous in his triumph, Cheung is said to have told Li: "Your family has kept its word and not informed the police. So I will

keep my word, too. I will never trouble your family again."

In September last year, the gang attack again. According to Chinese police, the victim was Walter Kwok, then 60, boss of the huge Sun Hung Kai property company. He spent six days marled in a wooden box before \$250 million earned his release. Neither Kwok's nor Li's family reported the crimes to the Hong Kong police and they continue to refuse all comment. Instead, Li Ka-shing is said to have approached President Jiang for help. Eight more prospective victims supposedly financed the gang's hit list, known as Operation Sun, with Hong Kong's top civil servant, Anson Chan, and Hollywood casino operator Stanley Ho among the targets.

The trial, with no press or observers allowed to witness human rights organizations and lawyers. One accused claimed he had been starved of food and water in a hut to extract a confession. Both Cheung's Hong Kong lawyer, who was not allowed into court, and his 64-year-old mother, Lai Sui-chi, obtained Hong Kong authorities to seek his transfer to the territory, where there is no death penalty.

No extradition agreement exists between Hong Kong and the mainland, but former bar association chairman Cheung Li has attacked "the naive attitude" of local authorities in not asserting the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Hong Kong, as guaranteed in its mini-constitution, the Basic Law. In his view, the consequences are "chilling" because any act that looks China's way could be tried on the mainland, no matter where it was committed. Unconfronted, the Guangdong coast authorities responded to the criticism, saying the mainland had jurisdiction because most of the crimes were cross-border offences plotted in China.

Meanwhile, Big Spender's trial has left big questions unanswered. Hong police have sought to freeze the gang's assets, but the bulk of the ransom remains unaccounted for. Tight security at the trial was apparently aimed at blocking any attempt to assimilate Cheung and colleagues, who could reveal embarrassing criminal connections. It is suspected they bought assets and explosives from corrupt Chinese army officers. Big Spender, however, is likely to make his account to the press. He had 10 days to appeal, but such attempts rarely succeed in China. After that, the favored method of execution is a bullet in the back of the head.

DAVID BARNES in Hong Kong



WASHINGTON  
Andrew Phillips

# The disunited right

**T**he new word from Washington, bearing a good Bonaparte (Robert Livingston, soon to become Speaker of the House of Representatives) and there is no lack of succession in the presidential contest, wears the label like a badge of honor: "People are going to say I'm boring," he said last week. "I agree on that, yes." His latest issue paper, the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, noted that, with his straight-out suits and an exuberantly stiff politeness, he is the standard-bearer of the fuddy-duddy wing of the Republican party.

The man Livingston will replace, Newt Gingrich, was anything but boring. He talked in a rough line, by thought, by thought, by thought. At the height of his power, in the long ago days of 1995 when he had just led Republicans to their first majority in Congress in 40 years, Gingrich was himself as nothing less than a revolutionary out to make America—and then the world. He once called America a "punchy thought" on his famous note in a handwritten note, which (and to his credit) he himself eventually made public by a House committee looking into his ethical troubles. Gingrich—primary reason for the collapse of civility in the House of Representatives. *Trickster of the Rules of Civility*. *Owner of those who are Civilized*. *Leader of the House of Representatives*. *Leader of the House of Representatives*.

From eternity to here. If the old Speaker hoped to be an advocate, he failed and instead he was a man who decided to make moderate Americans. Words like "pragmatic," "compromise," "destiny," and "order" (and, of course, "disorder") are the spirit of the times—a progress, complacent public has no respect for grand ideas.

And the long conservative view that Gingrich led the first election in 1994, through the Reagan and Bush years, the end of the Cold War and the weary, well-worn legacy of the early 30s—may well be coming to a close. Party, at the spirit of his party—Republicans still are shocked by their unexpected setbacks in national elections on Nov. 3 desperately want to regain favor with voters in time for the presidential race in 2000. In this, ideology counts for less from survival.

Still, no one can be so quiet as boring as Livingston made himself out to be, and a close look at the House Republicans will confirm this work as their leader suggests that he is more than a share of trouble. His success was New York aristocrat Robert R. Livingston once in George Washington as president in 1789, while Philip Livingston signed the Declaration of Independence. The current Livingston, however, had a hard-headed childhood in New Orleans. His alcoholic father deserted his family when Bob was just 7 and his sister Carolyn, 2, and his mother worked as a secretary to support them. He put himself through high school, be-

came a prosecutor and won election to Congress in 1977 from a suburban New Orleans district—acquiring a black belt in the law along the way. After Gingrich named him chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, which decides what should be spent and how, he turned up at its first meeting with a model of a 100-year-old, still-aligning-oldsmoke kiosk he called a "Cajun cogset."

It was a nice symbol of his determination to cut spending, and for a while it seemed fitting. In his first term as committee chairman, he shed \$77 billion from what Democrats had planned to spend. That year, though, that effort ran into the wall. Republicans in Congress put their weight behind the biggest budget-cutting construction bill in U.S. history—\$336 billion. And Livingston showed that he is no hawk on spending. His own committee produced a last-minute \$800-billion deal packed with pork—the special address that gave congressmen a special for the folks back home. There was \$6 million for a storefront bank of funds in Palo Alto, Calif. There was over \$300,000 to study the possible military use of a caffeinated chewing gum called *Stay Alert*. (Apparently it might help weary soldiers stay awake.)

There was also a much more—the kind of things that drive fiscal conservatives to distraction. What's the use of having a Republican majority, they ask, if it's going to dish out the pork to old-line Democrats and not even cut taxes (ostensibly after four years of the Gingrich Revolution, federal taxes have actually risen from 19 per cent of U.S. GDP to 21 per cent)? And that's not one of the party's disgruntled leaders. The *Washington Post Magazine* ran a chart highlighting the splits in the party—an eclectic, changed into a dozen segments labelled "broadway conservatives," "liberals," "realists," "moderates," "conservatives." All of course, have competing strands within them—just like the factions efforts to unite, for right in Canada. But nothing unites like success, and nothing puts people at one another's throats like loss. Livingston will have his hands full trying to keep his troops marching in roughly the same direction.

He has no opposition, so it is a long-term conclusion that Republicans will choose him this week as their nominee for Speaker. The formal vote comes in January. But the party will have to decide how he wants to stay away from the suburban-white-guy image. The majority leader, Dick Armey of Texas, is being challenged by a woman, Jennifer Dunn of Washington state. And John Boehner of Ohio faces a challenge from J. C. Watts of Oklahoma, the only black Republican in the House, for another year post-conference chairman. Candidates have a special interest in Watts: he led the Ottawa House Riders to the Grey Cup on quarterback in 1981, and even did all endorsing an Ottawa restaurant called *Joe Albert's*. Not being at all



Livingston (left) and Livingston splits in the party

## World NOTES

### CRISIS IN INDONESIA

At least six people died in Jakarta in violent clashes between student protesters and riot police. The demonstrators outside the Indonesian parliament occurred while a government assembly was endorsing a blueprint for political reforms that students believe does not go far enough. It was the worst unrest since riots toppled authoritarian President Suharto in May.

### AID FOR HONDURAS

Canada's 755-member disaster relief team reached the devastated Agaña Valley in Honduras after almost a week of effort. There they began treating some of the most isolated survivors of hurricane Mitch. The fierce tropical storm had killed an estimated 6,500 Hondurans and 4,000 Nicaraguans. The Canadian initiative, part of a massive international aid program, was the first by the military's new Disaster Assistance Response Team, or DART.

### U.S. SIGNS KYOTO PACT

The United States signed the Kyoto climate agreement to curb the world's heat-trapping industrial emissions, becoming one of the last industrial countries to do so. But the Clinton administration said it would not submit the treaty to the Senate, where there is strong opposition within the Republican majority, and developing countries are seen as "meaningful participation."

### ISRAEL BACKS PEACE DEAL

The Israeli cabinet recently approved a land-for-peace agreement negotiated between Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat during a U.S. summit. But Palestinians were angered by a series of conditions the cabinet added, and by Netanyahu's announcement that a controversial Jewish-housing project in Jerusalem would go ahead.

### CANADIANS GET DEATH

Two Canadians, Rajiv Arora of Ottawa and Michael Hoshin of Montreal, were sentenced to death by a Bangladesh court for their alleged roles in the 1978 assassination of leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, father of the country's current prime minister. Both men said they were innocent. "I wasn't even there," said Arora, a Canadian-Canadian. The pair cannot be sent back as they have no extradition treaty.



**SETTLING A SUIT:** Paula Jones (right, with spokeswoman Susan Carpenter McMillan) finally ended her long legal battle with U.S. President Bill Clinton over her claims that he propositioned her in 1991 while she was an Arkansas state employee. Clinton agreed to pay Jones \$850,000 (U.S.)—the equivalent of \$1.3 million Canadian—to drop her sexual harassment lawsuit. But the President made no admission of guilt and gave no apology, long a key demand by Jones. She alleged that while Arkansas governor, he exposed himself to her in a hotel room and asked for oral sex. A court threw out her suit in April, but she appealed.

## Nearing the brink with Iraq

Once again, Saddam Hussein has stepped UN inspectors from monitoring his country's chemical and biological weapons production facilities. And the United

States, for the third time in the past year, had threatened military strikes against Iraq. Late last week, as U.S. forces at the Persian Gulf swelled to 13 naval vessels, 300 warplanes and fighter jets, and 27,000 troops—al, according to U.S. sources, a cruise missile attack was just hours away—Saddam blinked. The Iraq leadership sent a letter to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan offering to allow the weapons inspectors to re-enter. Annan welcomed the letter, as did the governments of France and Russia. But British Prime Minister Tony Blair rejected Saddam's offer and, most important, so did the United States. The Iraqis later said national security adviser Sandy Berger, "is neither unhelpful nor unconditional. It's unacceptable."



Saddam to blink

But the crisis last November and February, however, this one found Iraq very much alone. Six neighboring Arab countries, along with Egypt and Syria, had issued a joint statement saying Iraq could not expect their support.



The TSE is not alone. The other four Canadian exchanges—Vancoeur, Alberta, Winnipeg and Montreal—are suffering many of the same problems. A growing number of executives with the small or medium-sized exchanges believe it is now time for Canada's stock exchanges, including the TSE, to merge in order to create a national, virtual stock market. Last week, Alberta Stock Exchange president Tom Carrington took the first steps in that direction when he suggested that the ASE join the Vancoeur and Winnipeg stock exchanges as discussants that could lead to the creation of a joint electronic trading floor for the Montreal Stock Exchange, believes that while national policies and regulations may rule out a physical market, all five exchanges will eventually join electronically. "It will be more solidated later," says Carrington. "Orders will be combined and we will have one liquidity pool."

Executives at the TSE—Canada's largest exchange, with \$4.2 billion in shares changing hands in 1995—have yet to endorse a plan for an electronic merger with the smaller regional exchanges, whose trades in 1995 totalled \$74 billion. In the end, however, the TSE may have little choice, because, Fleming admits, as trades move away from the exchange, the TSE is being robbed of its liquidity. "As this blood drains from the Alberta Securities Exchange, the market is falling apart, it becomes increasingly difficult for traders to buy or sell large positions in a stock. The problem has grown so acute that the president of one TSE member company told Mackenzie 'I can easily move the TSE around on a very small amount of stock.'"

In "A Blueprint for Success," exchange executives admit that despite the bull market in securities that has raged through much of this decade, the number of shares actually being traded through the exchange has not risen since 1960. In an attempt to increase the number of trades, the TSE is proposing to go head-to-head against firms such as E\*Trade by developing its own proprietary trading network.

For institutions, if the TSE does not respond to competitive pressures, "it will be a three-sided competition," says Fleming. "It will be the competition between the TSE and the way governments react. Currently, the TSE operates as co-operative. Under the new proposal, Fleming says the exchange would be run as a private corporation not unlike the New York Stock Exchange, which must earn a profit. While the exchange would still be owned by its member companies, both its board and management would be largely independent. "We need a structure," says Fleming. "To get the job done quickly." Some TSE executives also want the exchange to explore alliances with larger exchanges, including London and New York. If such a deal could be struck, it would allow some European and U.S. securities to trade on the exchange. But creating such links is unlikely, said an investment dealer, because there would be little advantage in such an arrangement for either London or New York.

Indeed, many executives in the industry believe trading volume could be more readily increased through the amalgamation of Canada's five stock markets into one giant virtual exchange. Securities commissions across the country have already laid some of the ground work. Bill Hines, chairman of the Alberta Securities Commission, says that under a new one-stop shopping system, a firm can apply through any one provincial securities commission for a listing with any of the exchanges across the country. "From the user's point of view," says Hines, "it's as if they are dealing with a national securities commission."

Gagnier also notes that exchanges in Europe and elsewhere, which are also trying to maintain volume in the face of private competition, are already heading in that direction. All five exchanges in Spain have merged into one, and in Australia six regional exchanges have come together. Paul Bates, chief executive officer with the Toronto Securities Inc. in Toronto and a governor of the Toronto exchange, says the TSE must develop electronic links to other exchanges to survive. Says Bates, "Canada is just too small to have regional exchanges."

If time is not on its side, Bates and others fear that trading activity will continue to decline—forcing an increasing number of companies that need the capital to list in the United States. There are now 253 Canadian firms listed on both Canadian and U.S. exchanges, up from 154 in 1988. The list is dotted with blue-chip Canadian names, including Northern Telecom Ltd., Bell Canada and Canadian National. In fact, Canadian companies now make up more than half of the foreign companies listed on the U.S. exchanges, says Andrew Karolyi, associate professor of finance at Ohio State University. By listing in the U.S., firms can enjoy the prestige of a New York Stock Exchange listing, they also have access to the U.S. capital markets. Eastern Technologies Inc., a spinoff from Northern Telecom, listed on the Nasdaq exchange on Aug. 18. "You can raise more capital in the U.S.," says Eastern president John Ryan, "and you also get the publicity that goes with a listing on Nasdaq."

Whatever is done, the TSE will have to compete directly against firms like E\*Trade, one of some 50 firms in North America now offering electronic brokerage services. But Steiner is not optimistic about the TSE's future. Listing stock markets will ultimately disappear. They will become what he terms anonymous "liquidity pools," controlled by large financial institutions.

While the TSE is battling to hold on to its share of institutional trades, a public market for the small retail investor is about to begin. Currently most small, so-called retail investors must find their trades through the TSE. But Steiner believes, because of its many weaknesses at the Ontario Securities Commission, says the OSC could soon release proposals that, if enacted, would give small investors the right to trade electronically through a broker to any exchange they wished. That trading possibility may force the TSE to join in the development of a virtual stock exchange, allowing it to write another chapter in its 140-year history. □

## SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

Comparative listed in Canada with listings on both Canadian and American exchanges

1988	154
1995	232

Source: National Securities Commission

# A CAPITAL THREAT

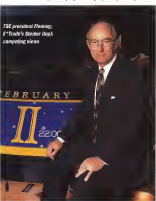
Canadian stock markets are being hit from all sides

BY TOM FENNEL

**R**onald Fleming, the polished, soft-spoken president of the troubled Toronto Stock Exchange, does not have to look far to find the source of the TSE's problems. They are in a nearby corporate tower in the offices of E\*Trade Canada—as one of the aggressive U.S. electronic book-keepers. And as E\*Trade chairman Doug Steiner, who profits gold-miners and thousands to the white shirts and collared ties, showed off his bank of computers on the firm's trading floor last week, he wanted to list his favorite topic: why the 148-year-old TSE may be relegated to history. E\*Trade links its institutional investors electronically, able to ignore the TSE and sell shares among themselves. Nearly all major trades now bypass the exchange—and the problem for the TSE is expected to grow as more individual investors begin to trade online. "It won't be long," predicts Steiner, "before people won't need this exchange."

The TSE is under attack from all sides. Trading activity on the

exchange is drying up as an ever-increasing number of trades are conducted directly between institutions. Even more activity is being funnelled off to the growing number of electronic brokerages such as E\*Trade that link large traders to markets in other than the TSE. In fact, in 1995, almost 70 per cent of the \$433 billion that was generated through the sale of shares in TSE-listed companies came in transactions conducted privately between institutions. And without enough market volume, a growing number of Canadian companies are being forced to list on the New York and Nasdaq stock exchanges where, because of the vast number of shares trading, they can more easily raise money in an attempt to boost activity on the TSE, exchange officials plan to introduce a new index this week, developed with the help of Standard and Poor's Corp. of New York City. They are hoping that the index will attract more investors once Standard and Poor's, one of the most respected names in the industry, backs the move. As well, in October, in a report titled "A Blueprint for Success," the TSE's 13 member board of governors released a series of proposals, including a plan to privatize the TSE, that could drastically change the way the exchange operates. But that has divided its 102 member firms, generally as vested dealers such as Nesbitt Burns. Many believe more drastic measures such as the electronic merger of Canada's five exchanges may be required. "Liquidity is at the root of the problem at the TSE," said the president of one TSE member company. "The report is just moving the chairs around."



TSE president Fleming; E\*Trade's Steiner (top) competing closely



## BUSINESS

# Redefining television

BY DANYLO HAWALESHKA

**R**ichard Adams is one of those all-star consumers that electronics manufacturers adore. A self-described "early adopter of technology," Adams, 37, has long made sport of buying the latest gizmos to keep his already expansive home entertainment system as the cutting edge of right-and-sound reproduction. He owns a "vacuuming" blanch, ceiling-mounted projected television, a laser disc player for watching movies, and a Sony MiniDisc to digitally record music. As a lawyer for a luxury car manufacturer in Mississauga, Ont., earning a comfortable salary, Adams seems ideally suited to be among the first to buy into the next revolution in household technology: digital television. Widely billed as the most radical change since the advent of color, DTV's superior image and compact-disc-like sound is expected to replace analogue televisions within about a decade—even though DTV sets now cost as much as \$15,000.

While tech-savvy like Adams are expected to lead the charge, they were also among the first to adopt Betamax video and digital audio—only to see both become obsolete. Those expensive mistakes have left Adams wary. While he will continue to replace outdated electronic components, he is reluctant to embrace entirely new

technologies like DTV, particularly when doing so early on means paying a premium price—without knowing whether DTV is here to stay. "I'm not going to spend \$15,000 on a television," Adams says.

People like Adams will have to be persuaded if DTV is to gain the worldwide domination proponents say is its destiny. That there is no question the forces behind its production are formidable. They include the world's television manufacturers who are eager to jump-start a stagnant marketplace, and profit-minded broadcasters intent on expanding the number of channels they provide. To consumers, DTV offers wide-screen images and thundering sound of unprecedented clarity, all made possible by a broadcast signal employing the bit-by-bit language of computers.

A defining moment in DTV's evolution came in December, 1996, when the U.S. Federal Communications Commission approved a standard for the new technology that allowed broadcasters, manufacturers and producers to push ahead with plans knowing that their equipment would be compatible across the system. Then, in April, 1997, the FCC, after intense lobbying by television manufacturers, ordered the phased introduction of digital television while declaring that conventional analogue TV signals must be off the air by 2007. On Nov. 1, 22 U.S. stations

Shopping in Toronto, digital broadcasts mean new sets

began over-the-air broadcasts of a limited amount of digital programming—mostly movies and sports. In Canada, industry players will trail the U.S. introduction by 18 to 24 months, says Michael McEwen, a former CBC vice-president who now heads Canadian Digital Television Inc., a nonprofit industry association that is planning the digital transition north of the border. "We'll learn from their successes," he says. "But we'll also learn from their mistakes."

McEwen headed a government-industry task force on digital television, made up of broadcasters, producers and representatives from electronics manufacturers, cable and other companies. The report, completed a year ago, said that by the end of 2007, two-thirds of broadcast schedules and two-thirds of new Canadian productions should be available in digital format. In hindsight, says McEwen, "I'm not sure that's totally realistic. I think the marketplace will decide—but it's nice to have a goal."

Unlike the United States, Canada has not set a deadline to get rid of analogue signals, but some Canadians who want to see digital TV will have to tune in to American border stations. There was an over-the-air broadcast of DTV in Vancouver on Nov. 1, but it was set up only for a convention of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters. No one else likely saw the programming because there are so few DTVs in homes in the city. McEwen's association hopes to test a digital transmitter in Ottawa by as early as February.

Consumers, meanwhile, will have to cope with, not pay for, something that few understand and many don't want. Today's televisions are all based on analogue signals that are blurry, or analogue (from the word, in the same line of thought, of light and sound). Under certain conditions, however, analogue signals can result in jump pictures. Digitally precise signals eliminate this problem. The clarity of the picture and sound is also higher, although there are 16 different grades of DTV with varying levels of quality. High definition, or HDTV, is the best. Which format will be embraced by both consumers and broadcasters remains to be seen, and it is possible that a combination of DTV signals will be used, each suited to a different type of programming. Whatever the format, DTV sets have a wide screen, as in movie theatres, giving viewers the more natural



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# 3M Innovation

### NEWCOURT STOCK JUMPS

Will the regulator become the acquired? A rumor that Newcourt Credit Group Inc. of Toronto was for sale fueled speculation that caused the company's stock to jump almost 16 per cent in a matter of hours last week. Newcourt became the world's second-largest commercial finance company after a string of acquisitions, including its 1997 purchase of New Jersey-based AT&T Capital Corp. Newcourt denied the sale rumors but also said it was continually looking at all its options. Among the potential bidders: GE Capital Corp. and Citigroup Inc., both U.S.-based.

### SHOPPING PROVO

The crisis to depict at placement du Québec, the province's manager of public-private funds, is looking for other suitors for Provo Inc., Québec's largest grocery chain. Laidlaw Co. Ltd. has offered \$1.6 billion for the company but finance president Jean-Claude Scallan said the agency, which owns a 58-per-cent stake in Provo, is trying to find other buyers who would improve Laidlaw's \$15-a-share bid. The crisis is causing buyers in Canada, Europe and the United States.

### THE JAPANESE TRY AGAIN

The yen and Japanese stock markets both recovered late-week gains as the Japanese government proposed a new package of economic stimulus aimed at pulling the world's second-largest economy out of recession. The package, due out this week, was expected to meet or better proposals by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party calling for \$234 billion in tax cuts and spending on public works. News reports have suggested the package could go as high as \$280 billion.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Toronto-based Indian Motorcycle Co. is in a dispute with U.S.-based Harley Industries Inc. for the right to the Indian motorcycle name, which isn't all stir a cyclist's soul even though the bike has not been produced since 1955. After the fight it had won under Richard Black, the owner of the bankruptcy of American Indian Motorcycle Co., said he would prefer to sell the assets to Indian Motorcycle. A U.S. court hearing is scheduled for Nov. 25 to settle the issue. Antique Indian bikes sell for \$40,000 or more.

## The Sun says no thanks

The war of words—and wills—intensified last week between Toronto Corp., owner of *The Toronto Star*, and Sun Media Corp., which owns *The Toronto Sun* and 14 other newspapers. Toronto, which announced plans on Oct. 28 for a hostile \$7.4-billion takeover of the Sun group, began mailing a 33-page letter outlining its offer. A day later, Sun Media's board of directors sent shareholders a letter recommending "you do not tender your shares to the offer."

"That was no surprise," Sun Media CEO Paul Godfrey has said. He considers the Toronto offer of \$65 a share—of which \$42 would be in cash and the rest in Toronto class B preferred shares—the low. The only other potential bidder so far is Montreal-based Quebecor Inc.—which published the tabloid *Le Journal de Montréal* and has holdings across North America and Europe—and community newspaper publisher Black Press Ltd. of Victoria.



Godfrey in Sun newspapers, looking for a better offer

Some Sun board members feel the offering price could hit \$30, but industry sources say that a more realistic figure—given the lack of other bidders—would be \$47 a share. Some analysts believe Toronto might eventually settle for buying the broadsheet *Globe and Mail* and other Sun Media assets, including *The Hamilton Spectator*. The Toronto offer is open until Dec. 23.

## Alcan's big GM deal

Canada's Alcan Aluminum Ltd.—and the environment—got some good news as General Motors Corp. announced a 10-year deal to buy aluminum at stable prices and increase the amount of the metal that it uses in each vehicle. An Alcan spokesman said, it allows car producers to reduce vehicle weight, and thus increase fuel efficiency. Alcan, the world's second-largest aluminum supplier,

estimates that a 10-per-cent cut in vehicle weight can reduce fuel consumption by as much as eight per cent. Company officials said the deal will help position the Montreal-based company to double its sales to the auto industry over the next decade. Details were not released, but the contract will allow General Motors to avoid heavy vehicle prices by sharing that risk with a group of financial institutions. GM now buys \$2.5 billion of aluminum a year, an average of 25 kg for every vehicle it produces.

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Good news and bad news from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The bad news: Another forecast the economy is slowing, in the bank's view, to two-per-cent growth next year. The good news is that the economy is not headed for a recession. CIBC is also forecasting a drop in the unemployment rate next year to 7.3 per cent. Canadian economic growth is due to slip from this year's three-per-cent rate as the extended boom in the United States begins to slow, the bank says.

But if slower growth is in store for America, too, there's hardly in the mood to notice. Last month, as retail sales rose one per cent from September, the biggest increase in five months. Signs of continued soft growth

### REAL ESTATE FORECAST

Estimates of average house prices next year compared with 1997

	1997	1999
Walter	\$165,327	\$176,325
Montreal	153,548	171,301
Ottawa	141,685	145,165
Toronto	215,301	222,345
Vancouver	180,043	181,185
Calgary	162,305	162,225
Edmonton	111,567	119,185
Vancouver	207,054	210,000

in the U.S. economy may make it more difficult for the Federal Reserve Board to meet expectations of an immediate cut. But should the Fed cut rates, the Bank of Canada is expected to follow.

"Most recent U.S. economic indicators still suggest that the domestic side of the U.S. economy remains strong."

—TD Financial Group

"The effects of recent developments outside Canada have cast some shadows over 1999."

—CIBC



# Peter C. Newman

## Marching forward into the past with Joe

**P**olitics is the art of making the necessary possible, and it's not easy. But political events do follow a certain logic, and one absolute guarantee is that the quick fix never works.

Now that the 63rd session of the federal Tories, whose second leadership vote last weekend may turn out to be the party's last hurrah.

Pushing Joe Clark to lead the smallest caucus on Parliament Hill into the 21st century is a bit like recruiting Jessi Charles to give alcoholism lessons.

It's not a good idea.

The newly reinstated Tory leader is a decent man with patriotic instincts, but he lacks even the whiff of a hint of the charisma required to grab power. More to the point, he is not possessed by the kind of ideologically driven priorities that would allow Tories to unite under him as an alternative to the reigning Liberals. With Clark in charge, chances are that in the next election, the Tories, who have 39 seats now, are likely to win only a handful of seats—double their remarkable post-Kim Campbell total—and not much more.

Joe is yesterday's man, not because of his age—at 58, he is five years younger than Charles—but because he is fixated by the vision of a politician who believes they can spread their way into power. According to this dated approach, ballots can be purchased with the promise of more spending, going to St. John's, hypothetically and promising free French for everybody and a giveaway to the likes of Newfoundland voters (the second thought, it might just work).

That was the problem with Brian Mulroney and Pierre Trudeau, who both learned their politics in the old-fashioned, mostly Union National Quebec where the promise of repeated roads and new fishing wharfs could swing ridings. That's how the federal debt during Trudeau's and Mulroney's watch rose by 2,336 per cent, to \$508.2 billion.

Presided by Paul Martin, Joe Clark knows better. He realizes that voters will no longer stand to be bribed with their own money. Spending more is unpopular with most voters because they want less, not more, government.

(The most article of the Tory leadership candidates, incidentally, was Martin's Brian Philpotts, who gathered almost no votes but delivered the best answers. "People have accused David Orchard of being a one-issue candidate," he said at one point, "but that's not true. He's better than Joe Clark." Another time, he stated that Hugh Segal had accused him of being a proponent of his ideology. "Fortunately for you, Hugh," he shot back, "you don't have the same problem.")

The main reason most legislators voted for Joe was their comfort

with the past and because they were looking for the quick fix. Clark was the only one with a recognizable name ("Joe Wha?"), and that must have seemed the best hope for a return to power. The Liberals made five seats, mistakes in 1984, when they chose John Turner over Jean Chrétien and were daisied almost three months later by Brian Mulroney. And, of course, the Tories were equally guilty nine years later, when they hilariously picked Kim Campbell. Though she was untested and, as it turned out, untenable, she seemed the most likely candidate to make people forget about Mulroney—what with being a woman, a westerner and all.

For Joe Clark, as he takes over the real question of a once-great political party, is the daunting prospect of having to build support within his own ranks. Some of his best people are being

swayed away by the United Alternative movement. It's an impressively gathering force. Its choir has been consistently enhanced by the vocal support of Alberta Premier Ralph Klein, who may be looking for an exit from provincial politics now that some of the more controversial dealings of his Alberta Treasury Branches (or provincially owned bank) are being exposed.

Even such die-hard traditional Tories as former Ontario premier Bill Davis and former lieutenant-governor Hal Jackson are actively seeking United for 1993 prospects. (Peter White, one of Canada's Black senior partners, recently resigned as the PC party's chief fundraiser to push the coasts on with Alliance, almost as a personal objection.)

On the opposing side are Conservatives such as Stanley Hart, a former deputy minister of finance who later served as Mulroney's chief of staff, who bluntly declares that he cannot support any political movement that includes Preston Manning. "If he isn't a bigot," Hart told me, "he tolerates racism and bigotry in his party under the guise of populism. Manning's attitude to Quebec is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of its nature and politics. The Reform notion that you can solve the problem by giving the same jurisdictional French Canada no demanding to all the provinces except the poorer Quebec, sends those powers. It has nothing to do with fixing the province's finances and everything to do with its cultural and linguistic future. Preconceptions need to be differentiated, because they alone have the special problem of survival."

Party supporters like Hart don't really feel much urgency for Clark to succeed. They find the Chretien government adequately Conservative for their tastes. This will be doubly true when the Liberal party finally returns up to Chretien's resounding descent into his dogma and replaces him with Paul Martin.

Whichever end of the Conservative spectrum turns their crank, Tories don't want to spend the rest of their natural lives under Liberal rule. Uniting to defeat that prospect may be the only way out.



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programs, equipment and facilities.

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## Diane Francis

### The B.C. route to economic disaster

**B**ritish Columbia used to be a ranking member of Canada's "have" provinces—along with Ontario and Alberta. Enter the scourge of economic mismanagement: the New Democratic Party, which was first elected seven years ago. The province now is head-bashed behind its "have" peers and is headed towards "have not" status. Alberta has become the most dynamic, innovative and important province in Western Canada, and in a handful of years Vancouver's importance as a business capital will pale in comparison with Calgary's. The joke in Alberta these days is that Calgary's new economic development officer is B.C. Premier Glen Clark.

The problems that even though the party was elected twice without majority popular approval, its leaders have continued to impose their wacky economic policies and personnel on the hapless province. The latest result to the electorate is the resurrection last month of Mike Sobeys, a former NDP minister who was twice removed from cabinet over various indiscretions. As treacherous an ideologue as Glen Clark, Sobeys now has ministerial responsibilities for the public service and the B.C. Treasury Board. This despite the fact that his misdeeds should earn him a continuing pink slip. First, he was found guilty of professional misconduct as a lawyer and was forced out of the cabinet in 1995. After reinstatement less than four months later, he was booted out again in 1996 for trying to overturn civil servants into helping a kinesthetic company owned by a friend.

Being talent-challenged, the NDP has delivered demonstrably poor government. The result is a current popularity rating of 11 per cent for Clark's government and predictably negative results for the province as a whole. The party's platform provides a primer on how not to govern: It is strictly anti-business, and, wealth, provision, rabidly environmental and believes in the socialist economics that subscribe to the ideology that governments are overpaid without ever visiting deleterious effects upon society. In these five characteristics, the B.C. situation is similar to what occurred under Ontario's New Democrats, or Quebec's Parti Québécois, or Social Democrats in France.

- **Anti-business policies:** Red tape struggles and costs enterprises real dollars because compliance requires expenditures and manpower to implement. In recent years, British Columbia has imposed 3,990 new regulations on businesses—totaling almost 20,000 pages. Now having created the problem, the government recently launched a task force to eliminate its own red tape.
- **Forestry:** The province's engine of growth has been sandbagged by taxes that are higher than in any other province. Forestry taxes (called stumpage) on Alberta average \$45 per thousand board feet

and \$120 in British Columbia. Taxes have remained high despite the fact that lumber prices have dropped in the past year from more than \$400 (U.S.) per thousand board feet to \$285. In fact, this is the most positive tax rate in this sector in the world. Overall, the province's economic mismanagement is responsible for the elimination of 4,500 forestry jobs than any other factor, including Asia's recession and U.S. lumber quotas. Indeed, the forestry industry has gone from profits of \$1.4 billion in 1994 to a collective loss of \$223 million last year.

- **Anti-wealth policies:**

- Taxes on B.C. businesses are up by 150 per cent since 1992, according to the conservative Fraser Institute in Vancouver, which gave the province an F+ for its fiscal provincial report card analysis.

- The average tax bill for a B.C. family is up by 800.

- The province's highest personal income tax rate is 54.17 per cent, compared with Ontario's 50.9 per cent and Alberta's 45.6 per cent. Senior citizens are starting to move out from Vancouver Island retirement communities and working people are moving to Alberta or Washington state.

- **Pro-union bias:**

- Since 1992, B.C. labor costs have increased faster than in the rest of Canada, thanks to union-based industrialization, says the Fraser Institute. This is seen as a victory by NDPers, but added costs affect job creation. By contrast, tax-cutting provinces have increased both the number of workers and their take-home pay.

- The right to secret ballots for unionization votes has been eliminated. Obviously, a show of hands—based in most cases designed to enhance peer-group pressure and bully-boy organizing tactics.

- The use of replacement workers is banned, as is the case in other labor-controlled provinces such as Saskatchewan, Quebec and, under the NDP, in Ontario.

- **Environmentalism:**

- NDP policies appear aimed at eventually shutting down the mining and forestry industries and turning the place into an eco-park.

- In the past year, mining employment has declined by four per cent and profits by 36 per cent. The number of claims staked in 2000—the year before the NDP was elected—totalled 100,684. In 2001, only 28,457 were staked.

- **Widespread economic:**

- Spending is up by 36 per cent since 1991 when the NDP took power.

- Debt is up by \$12.4 billion.

Good work, boys

**Under the NDP,  
British Columbia  
is falling badly  
behind the 'have'  
provinces and is  
on its way to  
'have not' status**



Robert Halford. Internet usage moves beyond the nerds to become an everyday tool

## The Net grows up

More than a third of Canadians are now on-line

As a cabinetmaker and fine carpenter, John Lynch is most comfortable using chisels and drills and other tools of his woodworking trade. But like an increasing number of Canadians, Lynch has another tool that he is gradually getting used to: the Internet. At the end of a long day, the Toronto resident sometimes logs on and reads the Internet version of *The Los Angeles Times* or *Britain's The Guardian* newspaper. He does some banking on-line and pays some bills. His kids, Kyle and Jules, use it to research homework assignments and, of course, play games. His wife, Barbara, keeps in touch with relatives and friends. His Internet connection hasn't changed his life, or the life of his family, but it's well worth the \$125 a year he pays for it. "It's like a tool," he says. "It's part of the ether."

A new survey by ACNielsen Canada, a marketing research firm based in Markham, Ont., indicates that the Lynch family is far from alone in the way they use what only a few years ago was the preserve

of university researchers and computer nerds. The survey, taken in September and based on responses from 11,874 people in 6,661 households who also participate in ACNielsen's studies on consumer buying habits, showed that 37 per cent of Canadians now use the Net, up from 21 per cent in Nielsen's 1997 sampling and 23 per cent in 1996. And as its use is spreading across all regions, and all age groups, "It's a big enough market to be taken seriously," says Randy Carr, ACNielsen's vice-president of interactive services. What was once a phenomenon, says Paul Halford, who studies technology and culture issues at Toronto's York University as executive director of the Cult Tech Research Centre, "is becoming a generally accepted appliance."

Early users of the Internet tended to be young and were most often men. That pattern is now changing. While men accounted for 57 per cent of all users in 1996, this year that number dropped to a bare majority, 51 per cent. Those aged 25 to 34 are still the biggest on-line group, but the survey indi-

cated that 27 per cent of those aged 55 to 64 are now wired, up from 18 per cent last year in Ontario and British Columbia. 41 per cent of residents are using the Net, with the lowest use in Atlantic Canada's (36 per cent) and Quebec (38 per cent).

The biggest Net attraction is e-mail, with 50 per cent of those using the Internet going on-line to communicate with friends, relatives and business associates. Glenn Brown, a graduate student in education at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., says he uses e-mail primarily for work and study but also exchanges messages with friends and family, including a brother now working in Guatemala. "Phone and mail are just too difficult," Brown said in an e-mail interview. At the Lynch household, Kyle uses the Net to keep in touch with his cousins in England. And, like many youngsters, he uses Internet chat rooms where he converses with school chums.

As more people go on-line, the use of the Internet will continue to explode, Halford believes, comparing the Net to the phone system. By itself, a telephone handset is a useless piece of plastic. Its value lies in the number of people who also have them. In the early days when telephones were rare, Halford says, people would send letters setting appointments to make calls. Now, with virtually everyone on the telephone network, people just pick up the phone. With the Internet, Halford says, such a "critical mass" is just starting to hit. So far, according to ACNielsen, 25 per cent of Canadians do not use the Internet because they haven't found a reason or that there's nothing of interest. As connections become ever more common, such holdouts will discover that an Internet account is an indispensable in-a-lifetime.

One reason, however, that stops people from getting online remains price, with 18 per cent of non-users saying the Internet is too expensive. While a connection may be had for about \$20 a month, using the Internet requires a computer, which still costs upward of \$1,000, even with recent price declines. "There is still a huge barrier to access and education among Internet users," Carr notes. In households with an income of \$25,000 or more, 55 per cent of residents used the Net, whether from home, work or other locations, while far households with incomes of less than \$20,000, the usage rate was only 27 per cent. As Internet use spreads and becomes a critical tool for people to communicate, the political issue of who can afford access will become increasingly important. The task, says Halford, is to bridge the "connectivity gap between the info-rich and info-poor" before it gets too wide.

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# Random

Can the  
high-flying  
Michael  
Cowpland  
revive Corel?

THE MACLEAN'S EXCERPT

# Excess



The story of how and why Ottawa-based Corel Corp. crashed the ladder of the software industry, and then tumbled back to earth again, is ultimately the story of its flamboyant founder and CEO. At once one of the most audacious, admired and ridiculed entrepreneurs in Canada, Michael Cowpland helped to create not one but two of Canada's best-known technology companies—the other being Mtel Corp., a Kanata, Ont.-based producer of telephone equipment that soared to great heights in the 1970s before running into trouble in the early 1980s. The following report has been adapted by Maclean's Senior Business Correspondent Ross Laver from his newly published book, *Random Excess: The Wild Side of Michael Cowpland and a Corel* (Viking Penguin, \$32)

As U.S. technology writer Robert X. Cray has suggested, Microsoft chairman Bill Gates is the Henry Ford of the personal computer industry. Mike Cowpland is the Lee La Rocca—an impresario whose greatest talent is in marketing, a born salesman and creaturely hype-sponser whose failures are every bit as memorable as his successes.

More than that, Cowpland is an outrageous hedonist in an industry heavily populated with inward-looking nerds. While his employees sit hunched over their keyboards, sometimes for 36 hours at a stretch, in hopes of overcoming some arcane programming problem, Cowpland can often be found schmoozing around a tennis court, telling all to his Porsche 911 or sipping in the Sunset Room. His taste in cars runs to Porsches and Lamborghinis; his taste in women is embodied by his second wife, Marlen, a platinum-blond knockout who enjoys scandalizing the more sober inhabitants of Canada's capital by parading in public in outfits that leave remarkably little—certainly not her diamond-encrusted navel—to the imagina-

tion. Their garish \$10-million mansion in Ottawa's steel Rockcliffe Park is a sensationally wonderful, with a 360-square-metre master bedroom, twin squash courts, an outdoor hot tub and swimming pool ringed by white Roman columns, a fully equipped gym and a circular wine cellar stocked with Dom Perignon.

Cowpland's ostentatious lifestyle has earned him the enmity of Ottawa's self-appointed guardians of taste and morality, but their criticism is nothing compared with the abuse he has taken from Corel's own shareholders. From a high of \$29.25 a share in 1990, the stock slid to 62 in early 1996, taking with it more than a billion dollars of investors' money. Slabbing salt in their wounds, Cowpland himself sold \$20 million worth of stock, a third of his stake, in August, 1997, more weeks before the company reported a huge third-quarter loss.

By the spring of 1998, the once high-flying Corel had been abandoned by every major pension and mutual fund manager in the country. The dwindling band of investment analysts who continue to follow the company spent most of their time trying to



HARLEN, MICHAEL COWPLAND (WITH A PORSCHE (RIGHT))  
With its 360-square-metre master bedroom, their garish \$10-million mansion in Ottawa's steel Rockcliffe Park is a sensualist's wonderland





forecast how much money Corel would lose in the next quarter. Added to that was a growing list of legal difficulties, including an Ontario Securities Commission investigation into Cowpland's stock sales and a U.S. class-action suit that accused the company of deliberately misleading shareholders about its financial position. There was even a lawsuit from former Hollywood screen star Hedy Lamarr, who was accused that Corel had used her image as the centerpiece of a marketing campaign for the new version of CorelDRAW, Corel's groundbreaking graphics software package.

As one problem piled on top of another, Cowpland kept up a brave front. Whenever a reporter or investor got within hearing range, he'd launch into a frantic song and dance about the fabulous new products Corel supposedly had in the pipeline, the white-hot applications that were sure to revolutionize the industry. "Watch this space," he'd say, his eyes sparkling with the promise of technological breakthroughs still to come. At the company's annual meeting in April, 1996, he brandished audio cassettes for his resignation, loudly telling shareholders that within a year they would be cheering his performance.

Yet the truth was that Cowpland had no idea how he would, or even if he could, turn Corel around. The industry was evolving so rapidly that it was impossible for anyone to know where they were heading soon. And now, for the first time since the birth of Corel, Cowpland's style has always been to ride on many new technology waves as possible, so the theory that one of them will surely turn out to be the Big Kahuna—the one that breaks through the technological clutter and becomes a mainstream hit. CorelDRAW emerged from that process, and the fan-



## Cowpland's insecurities make him an easy man to like

drills of millions of dollars it generated eventually gave Cowpland the resources to buy the world's number two word processing application, Microsoft Word. The next, he bought the world's number one spreadsheet, which assured that Cowpland is under increasing pressure to find some new wave to keep his company afloat.

Like any good salesman, Cowpland understands the importance of keeping up appearances. He'll turn 56 next April, and nothing worries him more than the fear that others might suspect he is slowing down. Tennis and squash are part of his regular routine, but mostly because he refuses to let competition beat him, even if there on the court, he can wage dirty wars against the aging process. At the office, in his decision-making, Cowpland keeps dozens of teardrop bottles, vitamins, health supplements and every manner of herbal concoction that might help combat the ravages of time. He cultivates the lean and hungry look, in part because it accentuates his preferred way of doing business.

In a way, Cowpland's whole life is an act of self-reinvention. When he first took over the reins of a small hardware and athletic equipment store, the celebrity tennis mania in Florida, the dazed-but-bedding in St. Moritz, Switzerland, the karate and kick-boxing

**FIGHTING BACK THE AGING PROCESS**  
The way I look at it, business is like a sport, and you don't win all the time!

lessons with Marlen. "In any other man in Canada—or anywhere else for that matter—who would dare distribute photographs of his wife posing seductively in a form-fitting Santa suit, complete with red ski-belt boots?"

The irony is that Cowpland is fundamentally a shy, insecure man, a man who craves approval and is determined to convince others that he knows what he's doing, even when he doesn't. "The camera scares me badly and still, but he really isn't," says Al Karita, a graphic artist who worked at Corel for seven years and designed CorelDRAW's ubiquitous low-key balloon logo. "He's actually a very quiet, sensitive guy. It's as though he's consciously taken on that persona, this image of the millionaire with his fancy wife and those luxury cars and the luxury house. And it's all just a covering up somebody who's really very sensitive and very private." Merri Lemmon, another former employee, calls Cowpland "a painfully shy person. In the four years I spent at Corel, I think I talked to him every day and yet you never actually had a conversation with him. He tends not to look you in the eye, and he always looks like he's just about to walk out the door, like his mind is racing ahead to another meeting."

In person, those insecurities make Cowpland an easy man to like. Even when you suspect he isn't telling the whole truth—about his negotiations with a potential business partner, for example, or the reason why he sold a third of his stake in Corel in advance of disastrous financial results—he comes across not as a liar or a con man but as someone who is simply afraid that others will think less of him. Plotted as an embarrassed schoolboy who wants to avoid being seen in the faculty cafeteria. The high-tech world is full of people who consider Cowpland ridiculous and ungrateful, yet in a quarter century of tumultuous business dealings he has secured remarkably few enemies. The breakup of his first marriage was prolonged and extremely messy, according to friends, but, as public as least, even Debbie Cowpland has nothing but good things to say about her former husband.

Cowpland spends so much time trying to please and impress people that it's easy to forgive his impulsive behavior and his tendency to exaggerate his own accomplishments. Even many of the people who have been fired from Corel over the years find it hard to bear a grudge. Robert Lindsay, a former sales manager who lost his job in 1993 after seven years with the company, is a good example. Looking back on the episode, he is more compliant in not that he was terminated without warning, but that afterwards Cowpland declined to take his calls or meet him face-to-face. "I tried to speak to him a couple of times, but Mike wasn't comfortable dealing with that shit. The funny thing is, I just wanted to tell him it was a good ride, I did well with the stock options, and so I had feelings."

The doorbell rings and Mike Cowpland, his slender frame visible through a frosted glass panel beside the entranceway, bounds over to answer it. As he ushers a visitor into the house with a handshake and a blurted "How ya doing?" (see immediately grounded dogs erupt in a canine frenzy, tails wagging furiously, just as the visitor turns into part legs). The dogs living next to Marlen than to Mike, a black Labrador from their first marriage. The largest, an Afghan hound, is Chase; there is also a golden retriever called Bloodie and a derry little Maltese that answers to Rungy. The only exception to the naming convention is Janis, a three-year-old white German shepherd mix that is quite possibly the only dog in Ottawa named for a computer programming language. Being part wolf, Janis "seems to be a bit unstable," Cowpland insists. "Just like the language."

In late June, 1995, a few days after Corel's latest bombshell: Shipped in almost as an afterthought in a news release announcing yet another money losing third quarter was the revelation that the company—after repeated demands that it was planning to cut staff—was shutting down its Utah engineering center, a facility it acquired in 1980 with the intention of "being first." Five hundred and thirty employees (that part of Corel's staff) are being let go, along with two high-ranking executives, who have been with the company for years. A few weeks earlier, Cowpland had been full of praise for the two ex-colleagues. Now, suddenly, he portrays them as "company-builders" who talk a good game but rarely deliver.

If Cowpland is feeling any more sorry for the 530 Utah engineers and customer service employees who have just lost their jobs, he isn't letting on. "The fact of the matter is, it's a heck of all the money that Corel just got going, along with our high-ranking executives, who have been with the company for years. A few weeks earlier, Cowpland had been full of praise for the two ex-colleagues. Now, suddenly, he portrays them as "company-builders" who talk a good game but rarely deliver.

living room. Marlen is affixed in a splendorous blue suit, a Baroque-style number with rectangular patches of red, white and gold set against a black background. Donna Karan's name is printed in large letters across her chest. When she gets up to answer the phone, the letters do not slide.

Cowpland is keen to talk about Corel's recent barbed wire plan, but first he pulls out a cartoon from PC World magazine. It accurately depicts Marlen as a recent computer industry insider in New York City, dressed in a shiny black cat-suit and grinning next to Michael Dell, the billionaire founder of Dell Computer. She hadn't planned to attend the dinner, but one of Corel's top salesmen talked her into it in hopes of generating some needed publicity for Corel. It worked.

"It's kind of post because Michael Dell was there and they didn't pay him any attention," Cowpland says. "She was pushing the eye-logic, but what's great about it is the pills it took."

"Michael always says we have so much cash, the government is going to start taxing it," Marlen says, laughing.

But surely they aren't having much fun now, with Corel hunting for money for six straight quarters?

"That's the interesting thing," Cowpland says. "The way I look at it, business is like a sport, and you don't win all the time. But if you keep on playing hard, you're going to do well eventually. The next thing is, everybody's super-pumped and that's the highest morale we've had in ages."

It sounds encouraging, but then Cowpland is known for his interesting opinions. For more than a year, the acres out of Corel has been disastrous, yet Cowpland has never stopped promising that the company is on the brink of a major breakthrough. He has done it so many times that most people who follow the company just roll their eyes and snarl when they hear it. And yet, in some ways, all that bravado is more than just an act. Cowpland himself seems genuinely to believe what he is saying, so though all that is required to restore Corel to the marketplace is a series of statements to keep trusting in his own ability to make it happen.

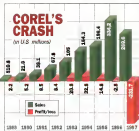
Doesn't he ever have moments of self-doubt?

"Oh yes, but he doesn't show it," Marlen says. She launches into an anecdote about the most recent CorelDRAW gala, an annual black-tie extravaganza designed to boost company morale and generate publicity for the company's stable of consumer software products. "Michael gives speeches that are very, very, very, very, very stressed about the gala. You know, the silverware got down so far."

Cowpland looks uneasy at the direction of the conversation. "Trying to organize a celebration with all that going on, that was hard work. That you know, there's always the challenges ahead. And as long as you're continuously pushing forward it's going to happen."

Marlen is nodding vigorously in agreement. "When we met in 1986, Corel was just getting out, and it was really not going well," she says. "At one point, Michael was so sick for three days. It was stress—just stress. At that point, he almost did not believe in Corel, but he kept on going and kept on pushing, and five years later Corel was a tremendous success. Now he believes in Corel, and the shares are down, and he knows how much he can bring them back up. He did it before and he can do it again, only better."

Next to her, Cowpland is beaming. He and Marlen have many things in common, but the most important is that they both believe in Mike Cowpland. □



# Life before Marlen

## Darlene Cowpland identifies with Diana



DARLENE AND MICHAEL IN THE MID-1980s: He explained that affairs kept him mentally young and invigorated

In 1987, two years after Michael Cowpland founded Corel, the company's future looked anything but secure. Its main products at that time, a line of desktop publishing software, were barely making money, and Cowpland's attempt to take the company public that year ran aground when the accountants discovered irregularities in the way Corel reported its revenues. On top of that, Cowpland was trying to cope with a failed marriage. Few people outside his circle of friends realized it at the time, but since the early 1980s he and his first wife, Darlene, had essentially been living separate lives, spending time together on weekends mainly for the sake of their two daughters, Paul and Christine.

"My wife and I had split but we hadn't totally split, because we still saw each other for the kids," Cowpland recalls. "We took vacations together. It was almost like in-between time where we were both looking for other people and at the same time we spent a lot of time together as a family. That was the dating phase."

Darlene Cowpland doesn't like to talk about that period, preferring to focus on the many good years she and her husband spent together. Nevertheless, she doesn't hide the pain and anger she felt when she realized her husband had fallen in love with someone else. "I didn't feel like a woman today, because some marriages just don't work out. But I married a guy that when I watched [pornstars] Dana's interview a few years ago and she said there can't be three people in a marriage. I said, 'Infidelity is a lie!'"

For a while, there were more than three. Once in the early 1980s, Darlene Cowpland discovered a photograph of her husband in the arms of another, much younger, woman. When she confronted him, he explained that extramarital affairs, Morimoto, helped to keep him mentally young and invigorated. For his part, Mike Cowpland says he was involved in a number of relationships at the time he met the woman who would become his second wife, the former Marlen Thermen. "The thing about Marlen is she's extremely possessive, [and since we started,] then the other ones had to sleep," he says. "Which was OK, because it made life a little simpler. Logically, I thought it was a little bit extreme, but once I got used to it I found it was great—less distractions, you know. No other females to bother about. I kind of broke off all the loose ends. You know, after a while you kind of acknowledge all these worldwide connections and then they become a bit of overhead, you could say. Anyway, they disappeared in a very short order once Marlen arrived on the scene."

In an interview, Darlene Cowpland said she had always understood that her ex-husband's relationship with Marlen began a short while before they divorced in 1991. She sounded surprised to learn that it actually went back to 1986. "I really didn't realize it was that early, because Michael had been seeing me right up until our divorce," she said. "So I guess I was kept in the dark quite a bit. ... He was still coming back to the house and spending some weekends with us and we were still having Christmases together right up until the end. He was trying to get back together right up until I finally said, 'This is it' and we divorced."

Regardless of what he told his wife during those years, Mike and Marlen were very much a couple in the late 1980s. According to a friend who wishes to remain anonymous, Cowpland even rented an apartment for Marlen in downtown Ottawa, a few blocks from Parliament Hill, so they would have a place to meet.

"In the transition stage with the marriage, I didn't want to make it too public until things were formalized, you could say," Cowpland says. "It was low-key in terms of visibility."

It might have been low-key, but the breakup of the marriage was far from the sort of invisible parting of the ways that Cowpland has in the past sought to portray. "There's a lot of things that went on between Mike and his first wife that would make your head spin," says Gary Carverwright, a former Corel employee who was a close friend of Cowpland in the 1980s. Carverwright declines to go into detail, but over the years he has told more than one person that he and Darlene Cowpland were having a relationship in the late 1980s, and that his friend Mike Cowpland knew about it. Darlene Cowpland denies the assertion, but a close friend of the Corel CEO confirms not only that the affair took place, but that it was arranged. "The idea was to give her a companion, give her something to do. I'm glad it was Gary and not me who was asked to do what he did."

According to Chris Traughbois, another friend and former Corel employee, the separation didn't deep emotional scars. "It's a point in life that everybody runs or says not to go through and, in some cases, it's worse than others," says Traughbois, who owns a limousine company and occasionally works on a holiday for Cowpland. "Unfortunately, this was one of the worse-than-others, and there were a lot of people who were caught in between, protecting or comforting one side or the other. It's not a nice thing to see."

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# People

Edited by  
TANYA DAVIES

## Her father's daughter

**M**elissa Auf der Maur is no stranger to controversy. As the daughter of Nick Auf der Maur, Montreal journalist and iconoclast who died of cancer earlier this year, she grew up around it. And as the lesbian in Courtney Love's band Hole, she's a collaborator and confidante with the person Rolling Stone magazine has called "the most controversial woman in the history of rock." Auf der Maur has been playing with the popular grunge band since 1994, when (in original bassist Kristin Pfaff, died from a heroin overdose. At first Auf der Maur resisted joining Hole, saying that since she had her own life, "why would I want to join someone else's?" But her father urged her to reconsider, she did, and now she lives in Los Angeles as a bona fide celebrity. Which includes having a manager screening questions before an interview. Specifically, an asking about *Who Killed Kurt Cobain?*, a conspiracy-theory book that suggests Cobain, Love's husband, might have been murdered, or about Love's estranged father, **Frank Harrison**, who premade the book in the past.

However, Auf der Maur, 26, is happy to talk about the group's lit-

erature, Celebrity Skin, and about her father, a bon vivant when she says was "all about adventure." *Auf der Maur* "My dad was like a punk rocker from another era—old-fashioned but totally radical. He came on tour with us and loved the whole rock world of crazy people, loud parties and drinking." Her father also came to rescue Love—and defended her reputation when Harrison spoke at a "Who Killed Kurt?" lecture in Montreal in 1995. "We went up and tried to punch Mark, not just out of loyalty to Courtney, but because he was outraged that a father would turn like that on his daughter," says Auf der Maur. "Then, after getting hauled offstage, he was outside signing autographs. He loved that stuff."



Auf der Maur (left), Nick greeted Eric Erlandson on CBS

## The troubled early life of a troubadour

**W**hen children's entertainer **Raffi** Cowanukian decided to write a memoir, he was wondering who his audience might be. It became apparent when he visited the University of British Columbia last month. The packed hall of students listened politely while he read from his newly released autobiography, *The Life of a Children's Troubadour* (Glenclear Press). But when it was time for questions, "an audience asked me to sing *Thank You, Thank You*, and everyone joined in," says the singer, who is known simply as Raffi. "I could see the four- and five-year-old audience in their faces, and I knew that they had grown up with my music." They aren't the only ones. Raffi is a pioneer in children's music in North America, with a career that



Raffi: delighted that fans 'grow up with my music'

has spanned more than 30 years, dozens of gold and platinum albums, and numerous awards. And now that, and their parents, can discover how he grew up. It was not a happy childhood. Born in Egypt to Armenian parents—his father, Arin, was a famous portrait photographer—Raffi, his elder brother and younger sister had a strict upbringing. The family moved to Toronto when Raffi was 10, but things did not improve. "My parents were very loving," he says. "But they also had a very authoritarian style of raising children." It wasn't until his parents died in 1995 that Raffi felt he could write the book. Married for 14 years, he and his wife, Deb, a teacher, divorced in 1990 and Raffi moved to Vancouver. They never had children, and at age 50, Raffi doesn't think he ever will. "I've never felt the need for children of my own. I'm very fulfilled doing this," he says. "Plus, I got the honor of knowing that lots of kids grow up with me in their lives."

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# Justice

## Of anguish and mercy

Her name is Brande-Leigh and for the entire six years of her life she has been a ravaged victim of cerebral palsy. She cannot speak, see, hear or walk and is fed through a stomach tube. Last week, Brande-Leigh was in the McMaster University Medical Centre in Hamilton, listed in critical condition from an overdose of prescription painkillers. And on the day of her admission, she charged her mother, Lisa Thompson, 37, with strangling to murder the youngest of her four children. Justice of the Peace Morley Ratches released a pale and fearful Thompson on her own recognisance the following day—under orders not to be with her other children without supervision—and police took her to a hospital in Niagara Falls, Ont., where she lives, for psychiatric evaluation and counselling.

Thompson was arrested on Nov. 8 after walking into a Niagara Falls police station and telling the receptionist she wanted to speak to an officer. "I just happened to be going past at that time and I asked her if I could help her," said Det.-Sgt. Mike Gamble. After they spoke, "emergency crews were sent to the Thompson home and started working on the girl," Gamble said. "She was in distress when they found her. As for Brande-Leigh's mother, he added, "there is no doubt in my mind that she loves her daughter and cares for her dearly. No doubt whatsoever."

While Thompson's lawyer, Charles Ryck, declined comment, friends, saying that they feared for her safety, stepped in to help. They told off her commitment to her daughter's welfare—which had left Thompson with "an unbelievable life"—and how she had become "increasingly demoralized" by the demands it made on her. They said the child is now always in pain and had to be sedated, was fed through a tube, and had days when she could not even move and appeared to be comatose. Thompson's grandfather, her mother and brother live in Niagara Falls and her father runs a restaurant in the Niagara region community of Jordan—were described as "good, honest people." Brande-Leigh's father lives in Hamilton.

But of those caught up in the tragedy, few were more moved by Lisa Gamble, a Niagara region police officer for 28 years. "I've had a lot of cases where my children being abused or abused as the hands of a parent or guardian, but these are usually referred to as shaken-child syndrome," he said. "One thing you'll find, not talking about this case, because I won't, but in other cases I've been involved with it, basically the parents have reached their limit. Emotionally, they short-circuit, they can't cope any more. When I finished with this case, I came back to the office and I said

to my partner, 'I can't even categorize anything I have in my life as a problem when you look at what these people go through.'"

Although Ratches issued an order prohibiting the publication of evidence, it seemed inevitable that the case would revive the debate over mercy killing and provide comparisons with the ongoing trial of Saskatchewan's Laitner family. This year, 31-year-old Robert Laitner killed his 12-year-old daughter, Tracy, disabled by cerebral palsy, by putting her into the cab of his pickup truck and filling the interior with exhaust fumes. Convicted twice of second-degree murder (an appeal was abandoned between the trials), Laitner could have been sentenced to life imprisonment with no parole for at least 10 years. Instead, he was given two years with only one to be served in custody. However, both he and the Crown are appealing. Laitner's lawyer argues that the penalty was too harsh and the prosecution says it was unfair to represent the disabled child with the Crown, contending that the sympathy for Laitner was misplaced.

The killing of Tracy Laitner led to one of the nation's most widely publicized criminal cases in recent years, but there have been others involving handicapped children. Since the December, 1984, Cathy Williamson of Hamilton and her 16-year-old disabled son, Ryan, died of carbon monoxide poisoning from exhaust fumes in a car in their parents' garage. The boy, who had cerebral palsy, was in his mother's arms when they were discovered. The 43-year-old Williamson left a suicide note in which she said she could no longer go on but could not leave her son behind.

Two years later, 44-year-old Danielle Biale of Montreal drowned her 18-year-old autistic son, Christian, in a bathtub. She showed her wrists and there called police who got her to a hospital in time for doctors to save her life. Biale left a suicide note in which she criticized her son's school for not understanding the behavioral problems caused by autism. Biale eventually pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was given a 28-month suspended sentence.

Last week, as doctors remained hopeful that Brande-Leigh Thompson would survive and the legal system progressed with her mother, a social work professor at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ont., released a report critical of government cutbacks across Canada in programs for the disabled. It is an urgent concern, says Peter Dunn, because as the population ages, so will the number of disabled people. And so, predictably, will the number of families loving their lives in anguish.

**A mother is charged with trying to kill a disabled child**



Sign on the Thompson apartment door "devotional"

## Co-operative in Canada EDUCATION

IN CANADA, many policy makers have urged the universities to expand their Co-operative Education programs. The universities have responded positively, but doubtless since 1967 the possibilities for growth are much greater. To help realize these possibilities the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education enthusiastically accepts the opportunity from Royal Bank of Canada to double what Co-operative Education is and what ideas and values mean to students.

More than 42,000 students are enrolled in university and college Co-operative Education programs in Canada since 1957 when the University of Waterloo initiated the first program in Canada. The idea underlying Co-operative Education has expanded the foundation of programs in every province and the Yukon. The Canadian Association for Co-operative Education, the organization charged with overseeing program quality, now links 112 university and college members.

As an instructional method, Co-operative Education first proved its worth in Engineering and Commerce, increasingly other disciplines have sought to incorporate Co-op elements in their programs. Success on many fronts has led to the expansion and extension of Co-operative Education. Universities and colleges benefit from this factor with a community of employees, participating employees benefit from their access to curricular development, and from the work-study students benefit from the enhancement of their studies and from their exposure to actual job sites, graduates benefit from the value they gain which they secure through employment; the country benefits from a valuable infusion of human capital.

Following a description of Co-operative Education and some observations on its philosophy, we profile two representative Co-op graduates, Terry O'Keefe (Alumna 83) and Lorenz Gains (Alumna 80). Next, three managers of Royal Bank of Canada discuss Co-operative Education from the employer's perspective and finally, at the close of our supplement, Deborah Medendorp, the president of the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education, offers some thoughts on the future. Along the way we have highlighted Career Edge, a program initiated by Canadian business groups to provide graduates of traditional university programs some of the work experience which this Co-op program already provides.



Left to right in bottom section: Kenneth D. O'Keefe, Environmental Science Program; Gary A. O'Keefe, Engineering Dept.; Robert J. O'Keefe, U. of Toronto, Chemistry Dept.; O'Keefe, University of Toronto; O'Keefe, University of Toronto; O'Keefe, University of Toronto; O'Keefe, University of Toronto; O'Keefe, University of Toronto; O'Keefe, University of Toronto.

Co-operative Education is a mode of education that permits students, institutions, and employers in a dialogue between classroom instruction and on-the-job experience. Programs at Canada's 112 participating schools vary but have as common elements. First, each student's program alternates between terms in residence at the university and work terms. Second, as many as four work terms, varied in place, type, and duration, lead to a variety of jobs. In recent years, some programs have adopted the Co-operative internship model which sees a larger work term with a single employer rather than alternating terms. Third,

professional and academic staff in co-operation with representatives from the employer monitor and evaluate each work term. Fourth, the student must complete with fellow students for Co-op openings. Fifth, professional staff supplement the university course loads with employment skills such as resume writing and interview techniques. Sixth, the student is paid for all work term employment.

Each of the above elements contributes to the student's education. Alternating residence time with work terms enables the student to acquire knowledge of a discipline's subject matter and its methodology, and to test and refine both in a highly

complex work situation, recognition, work term experience a taught back to the classroom where it reflects academic study. The variety of work term experiences allows students to learn effectively, they learn to go to it with their heads up, regardless of the situation. The student learns from the classroom, practical experience, as a necessary element not only of their formal education but also of their performance as employees. They learn the realities of a job, such as they go about selecting and being selected for work term situations. Finally, the student is always kept aware of their progress in the program through the support of professional Co-operative Education staff who work continuously with them, counseling and helping relieve their stress.

There are two ideas that drive Co-operative Education: the nature of applied knowledge and relevance.

Co-operative Education has its roots in an reflection on the relationship of experience and knowledge. We know the relationship to be inherently variable in respect to both the objects of knowledge and the dispositions of individual students, but there are some subjects, some theories, some processes which we cannot fully know until we apply them.

Also, there are many of us who cannot fully grasp something in the abstract, we need repeated application to realize their concepts are real. Co-operative Education integrates theory and application in some disciplines and the learning process is made of application. For many students it is the best vehicle means to reach their potential as human beings.

We all have experience, and rightly so if what we do leads meaning and sense, we are that much more, less engaged. The best professors relate their teaching with relevance, they work hard to find links in the experience of their students and they, but to some extent it is the complexity and nature of experience outside the classroom that leads to knowledge. Susan Johnson, a work term student at Canada Post, catches the essence of Co-operative Education. "Also I worked here for three weeks — assuming a production crew of 40, seeing three different approaches to work, seeing how they cope with deadlines, how they help one another, some difficulties, how they had learned new technologies — what I know all become relevant. I thought to myself, 'all it makes sense'."



Susan Clay and Cherie Bell in an understated beauty forest.

## LORNA

Lorna Clay earned a degree in Agricultural Business from the University of Guelph Co-operative Education Program in 1997. She is presently employed at Royal Bank of Canada Business Banking Centre in Etobicoke, Ontario. As an Agricultural Account Manager, Lorna provides

financial services to farmers in three counties. Her work calls on knowledge of agricultural commerce as well as the practical experience of family farms. She is usually in the field two days a week.

"My present employer is a direct consequence of my Co-op experience. My production helped me understand the government perspective on agri-business, the second helped me understand cash-crop farming, the third one, especially one with Royal Bank of Canada rounded off my education. By that time, I was one of my abilities, but Royal Bank tested me with a variety of challenging tasks. Three months prior to my graduation, they offered me a permanent position! That was really gratifying. I knew I had done well."

Lorna entered the Guelph program directly from high school. For a long time a 4-H member who had been mentored by her uncle, dairy farmer Douglas's agri-business curriculum had both strong emotional and emotional attachments. Lorna's father, a London school teacher and later advocate of Co-operative Education, while supporting her choice. During her undergraduate years, Lorna undertook four work terms. While at Royal Bank of Canada Finance and Production Landed The Bank of Nova Scotia, Agricultural and Agri-Food Canada Issues, Planning and Production Division. Lorna has also been an intern at Chatham and Ontario.

Lorna is naturally satisfied with her undergraduate education. Although it is her work term that has been her Co-op education, the practical experience to do the work of the program, away from her experience. Request weekend work to complete her education. The knowledge of Co-op experience was very important to her. By graduation, she had direct experience of farm business from governmental production and financial perspectives. By happy coincidence the understanding of cultural learning she obtained at Prince is directly relevant to her present work with cash-crop farmers.

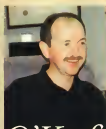
Lorna enthusiastically after positive experience of the Co-op experience. Moments of summer terms are not for her to see to it that O'Neil's Professional Co-op Ltd staff on the objects of prior for the attention they gave to the priorities of career and employment choice. By the end of her first semester staff had assigned 11 interviews for her, they repeatedly offered her resume and helped her polish it; they provided full counseling on the work term options available to her and to new professional colleagues helped with encouragement and advice. They took her to meetings of The Institute of Agricultural where she was exposed to the current debates on the



profession. Finally the Co-op program enabled Lorna to maintain her personal freedom, in her own terms, from the work term was enough to look for tuition and other school expenses until the first term when she took any student loan.



Cherie Bell (top left) of the Ontario Co-op Education Program in 1997. Susan Clay (top right) of the Ontario Co-op Education Program in 1997. Susan Clay (top right) of the Ontario Co-op Education Program in 1997. Susan Clay (top right) of the Ontario Co-op Education Program in 1997.



## TONY

Tony O'Neil earned a degree in Commerce from Memorial University's Co-operative Education Program in 1983. He is presently employed by Canada Post as the Manager of the Halifax Mail Processing Plant. As part of his undergraduate program, Tony spent three work terms in Newfoundland, the first with the provincial government and the last two with Royal Bank of Canada. Many of Tony's past business terms on the mainland, some as far away as Toronto, and Tony remembers summer terms on campus as a

time when he and his peers spent valuable time comparing notes on work term experience. The summer term on a great campus also helped solidarity and cohesion among students in the program.

Upon graduation, Tony had a position waiting for him at Royal Bank of Canada. "The Royal Bank years went great! I knew from the position years that I would be fortunate to get a position with them. And I was right. Right from the beginning, I was treated as a team player. They believe in that. And they recognized my strengths and put them to good use. I am still applying lessons from that time in my work with Canada Post."

After five productive years as a Personal Banking Officer, Tony took his supervisory and accounting experience to a position with Canada Post in Halifax. Tony worked with Canada Post in an internal auditor for four years, then in 1992 and 1996 made two significant career decisions. In 1992 he transferred from Regional Head Office to Mail Operations. The assignment gave way to his interest in people. Tony thrived in an operations environment and in 1996 took on the broader responsibilities of Plant Manager.

The Halifax Mail Processing Plant is one of 15 such centres in Canada. The plant occupies more than 315,000 sq. ft. and employs over 350 people. Every day it processes between 600,000 and 1,000,000 pieces of mail. Tony has managed the plant through a period of major innovation in Canada Post. Since 1996, the plant has added a

new million dollars "Flat Sorting Machine" to process incoming envelopes and doubled the output of its enormous post office. It has added "Volume Electronic Mail" as a new service designed to add corporate billing. Recently Tony is fully engaged in Canada Post's implementation of "continuous flow" production processes.

Reflecting on his education, Tony sees the Co-op experience as crucial. He acquired an array of skills during his work terms, but more importantly he formed an appreciation for the variability of work styles and work environments. Although his education had an accounting focus, his diverse assignments allowed him to the arts of management. Self-confidence, adaptability, the

ability to explore new jobs, and the recognition of difference are traits that Co-op students have learned to be success at Royal Bank of Canada and Canada Post.

As an alumnus, Tony O'Neil has a new allegiance to Memorial University and to the idea of Co-operative Education. As an employer, Tony is able to persuade the Co-op staff. Under his supervision, the Halifax Mail Processing Plant sets aside up to four work terms a year for Co-op students. These students acquire the invaluable experience of supervising suitable work years for a minimum of 18 weeks. Tony points out that Canada Post, a longtime advocate of Co-operative Education, has solidly supported his initiative.



Cherie Bell and Susan Clay are O'Neil's Co-op Education Program.

# Breaking the Catch-22 of "No job, no experience" with Royal Bank and Career Edge

**Career Edge** is a national not-for-profit youth training program for secondary, college or high school graduates, typically age 18, or 12 months' experience in Canadian corporations, small and medium-sized businesses, governments and non-profit associations. The internships are designed to provide developmental experience that breaking the cycle of "No experience, no job. No job, no experience" many graduates face. Since Career Edge's inception in 1986, over 2,000 interns have received valuable developmental experience, to date, 82 per cent of former Career Edge interns have found full-time employment, often before the end of their internship or within one month of completion.

"Through Career Edge, Canadian business leaders have created a proven model for youth employability," says Franco Rueland, president of Career Edge.

Royal Bank has provided over \$2.5 million to Career Edge and has developed a unique approach to participation in Career Edge by providing the

Associate Host Program. While some internships are sponsored directly within the Royal Bank, most of the Royal Bank sponsored interns are placed with its small business clients, as well as several not-for-profit organizations. To date, over 700 Career Edge interns have been sponsored by Royal Bank and a total of 200 interns will be sponsored by the spring of 1999.

Royal Bank's involvement with Career Edge is just one example of its commitment to young Canadians and its 300,000 small business clients. Royal Bank is committed to creating a "new-entr" opportunity for youth as well as small business - a value that offers the greatest potential for economic growth and job creation in Canada. Organizations that host a Career Edge intern, whether it's a small business or a large corporation like Royal Bank, benefit by receiving up to a year's worth of fresh ideas from bright, talented and committed young graduates as well as a chance to discover potential new employees.

"The Career Edge/Associate Host program is an excellent example of Royal Bank's commitment to youth and job creation in Canada," says Guy Mitchell, Executive Vice President, Human Resources, Royal Bank. "The variety of opportunities available ensures that Royal Bank is contributing to job creation - not just in the banking industry, but also in the diverse businesses that make up the small and medium-sized business sector."

As Anne Lissner, Royal Bank Vice President, External & Government Affairs and the bank's Career Edge Champion, explains, "Career Edge and Royal Bank's Career Edge program is an opportunity for various members of the private sector in Canada to work together to ensure that a strong and capable generation leads the Canadian economy into the 21st century."

For information on how to register for a Career Edge internship or how to apply to host a Career Edge intern, please visit the Career Edge Web site at [www.careeredge.org](http://www.careeredge.org).

**MIKE** The quality of the post secondary education system is the key in attracting any corporate workforce. Royal Bank of Canada prides itself on its relationships with universities and colleges. It looks to support in several ways including endowed chairs, program consultation and sponsorship of academics like CAFE.

**PAUL** And through events like Career fairs and recruitment fairs we make regular visits to several Canadian campuses. This year my colleagues and I will spend more than 40 days at universities, with at least two or three of us attending.

**SCOTT** Other than Co-operative Education programs does Royal Bank employ other employment strategies dealing with post-secondary students?

**MIKE** Absolutely. Under the banner of "Developing Tomorrow's Workforce Today" we have a number of initiatives targeted at improving the employability of Canadians generally, including youth. We are actively involved in training programs, especially in the summer through our Summer Student Program.

These programs allow us to offer work experience to capable students over a wide array of industry programs. And we use innovative initiatives like the

**SCOTT** Co-operative Education programs are a central element in the Bank's recruitment strategy?

**MIKE** They are central. For example since 1976 Royal Bank has offered positions to literally hundreds of students from numerous "Source" programs at the University of Waterloo and York University. We have other specific Co-op assignments and we are planning to extend them across the country. But our national presence is felt most broadly in branch banking. Through our branch banks we offer opportunities to students in universities across the entire country from UVic to Montreal.

**MIKE** For the current year our systems and technology sector has offered work term employment to over 80 students in a rotating basis, it's there at least 60 students at any time. These students take up various work assignments depending on their program, but it is a common practice for us to open spots in support of specific employment goals. For example, in the past two years we have increased the number of our employees who have advanced knowledge of COBOL programming. Our liaison with Co-op programs has enabled us to do that.

**MIKE** Flexibility "Teamwork" Innovation. Good interpersonal skills. The ability to take personal responsibility. All of these along with academic achievements are valued in Co-op candidates.

**PAUL** These qualities are found in students from all post-secondary programs but in my experience they appear regularly in Co-op students.

**SCOTT** To what do you attribute that?

**MIKE** There are two main reasons. The first is self selection. Students who are accepted into Co-op programs have been motivated by educational objectives that give good place to learning through experience. They see their studies as direct career preparation. They have given a lot of thought to what it means to shape a career. The second factor is the enormous influence that Co-op professors have on their students. It is the norm for a Co-op student to have a highly developed understanding of workplace dynamics. That means, an understanding and motivation. Their attitudes to hypothetical workplace problems are thoughtful and realistic. In my recruitment role it is a joy to interview a Co-op student, though occasionally I feel like the person being interviewed. We share a mutual understanding of the process, there is no superficial conversation.

## CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

The employee is proud to be a part of the Co-operative Education goals. An employee takes on more responsibilities in most projects and assumes workplace learning opportunities and it must actively participate in student business programs, in goal setting and in long term academic planning. As well, it must ensure Co-op positions match with its regular work force, it must plan its work force to accommodate the history return of the Co-ops, it must enforce administrative practices to oversee the Co-op project and to communicate with Co-op clients back at the institution.

Typically, an employee also handles benefits. Properly supervised work terms can enhance productivity. They can provide a conduit for new ideas generated in the university. They can stimulate regular employees by involving them in the early careers of young people. They can play a significant role in the development of a firm's work force.

Time and resources of all areas participate in the Co-op process, for some large organizations, liaison with post-secondary students is the important element in their labor force recruitment and Co-operative Education assignments play a key part in their human resource strategy.

Royal Bank of Canada has been active in Canadian Co-op Education from its earliest inception. On October 16, Royal Bankers Mike Koenigsmann (Manager Recruitment, Strategy, and Training), Manager Recruitment Strategy, Systems and Technology, and Paul Syms (Manager Training and Recruitment) joined Scott MacGregor, a former university dean, in the following conversation.

**SCOTT** Royal Bank is one of the nation's major employers. Approximately how many employees work for the bank?

**MIKE** Royal Bank employs 55,000 Canadians. Given the size of our workforce there is a constant number of new hires, an average of over 3,500 people for the past four years and an increasing number of retirements.

**MIKE** Yes, at our Systems and Technology Division alone we employ 2,100. They include programmer analysts, senior technologists, project managers, business analysts, software and hardware specialists, all specialties. All kinds of people in all kinds of work. Last year we hired 500 new employees in our

division and most of them are very tuned in to new technologies.

**MIKE** Our world is constantly changing, we often need employees with new competencies. Recruitment is a daily activity for us, is that well known?

**SCOTT** How would you characterize the Royal Bank of Canada workforce?

**MIKE** Royal Bank Financial Group (RFBG) has 22 different business units, many with distinct cultures and our 55,000 employees have diverse skill sets. The predominant groups are those with business, economic, financial or information systems expertise. There is however an underlying set of values that applies across Royal Bank Financial Group.

Royal Bank employees want a sense of control over their destiny and work, an understanding of where the organization is heading, feedback on how they are doing as their job, to learn new things, to grow and to be challenged to improve.

**SCOTT** I would think jobs with universities is an essential part of your recruitment process.



Mike Koenigsmann, Manager Recruitment Strategy, Systems & Technology



Paul Syms, Manager Training and Recruitment

experience learning day we hosted where we and a group of students participated in unique events like touring a stadium and playing down a hill. We have also made a \$2.5 million commitment to the Canadian Youth Business Foundation.

**MIKE** Our Technology Strategy Program incorporates our recruitment strategy for positions in information technology. It has three impacts on internal career programs: a Summer Internship program and our Co-operative Education program. Our requirements in this area are in constant evolution so it's inherently dynamic. We will always be altering our mix but the three aspects of our relationship with Co-operative Education is the key: is a group Co-op students have the best long-term preparation for a changing environment.

**SCOTT** To what extent do staffing requirements determine your participation in Co-op programs?

**MIKE** Certainly our current needs are an important factor, as Micro has just pointed out. However, even in the short run our needs are constantly changing and while we often seek out specific expertise our employees will always be at programs that equip students with wide-ranging knowledge. Talented, self-motivated students will always be able to adapt themselves to a dynamic workplace.

**SCOTT** What qualities do you especially value in potential Co-op candidates?

**SCOTT** Overall it would appear that the corporate environment of time and money in Co-operative Education profits dividends.

**MIKE** Certainly it is a sound business, but I would argue that the employer's attitude for participation addresses wider issues of public well-being. Universities are the primary source of human capital for the future of Canada. Corporations and universities have different priorities and operate in different time frames. A corporation's focus has to be on the here and now, while the university must continue its selection on the future. Our active involvement with the university, particularly its active involvement through Co-op programs, allows us to share in a process of continuous renewal.

# The New Millennium

## The Challenges for CAFCE



FOR THE PAST 25 years the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education (CAFCE) has provided professional development and networking opportunities for its membership and a leadership and advocacy role in the expansion of university and college Co-operative Education within the Canadian context.

Graduates recognized and respected as useful leaders in the field of Co-operative Education. The national standards of excellence in Co-operative Education programs that have been established by the Accreditation Council of CAFCE have served post-secondary students, institutions and employers well. These established standards of quality have shaped Co-operative Education offerings in post-secondary institutions across this country.

As president of CAFCE the membership keeps me informed of the movement growth, and challenges that define Co-operative Education in the Canadian context. As with all growth there is the challenge of management. Co-operative Education, because it is a success, now attracts its share of programs that espouse to be Co-operative without understanding and adherence to the philosophical underpinnings of Co-operative Education. Co-operative Education is an educational strategy that requires considerable commitment and allocation of resources from the post-secondary institution to deliver quality programs. This commitment to the educational process is also required of the employer and the student and so that CAFCE is challenged to promote the educational strategy to institutions that propose to offer post-secondary Co-operative Education. Without this educational vision and commitment there is a danger of a proliferation of programs that call themselves Co-op without the strict quality control parameters that define Co-operative Education programs.

Employers and students are also faced with making informed choices about participation in quality Co-operative Education programs.

This educational strategy requires further reflection, research and accompanying theory. Canadian post-secondary institutions need to actively engage in research pertaining to Co-operative Education. Institutions need to be better able to articulate the successes and challenges that face its graduates. The research on experiential learning requires a concerted Canadian cross-country, cross-disciplinary, cross-cultural analysis of Co-operative Education data.

CAFCE stepped in with this project once the necessary resources had been allocated.

As the financial responsibility for post-secondary education has shifted from the federal to the provincial levels of responsibility regional working groups of CAFCE need to work with provincial education ministers to foster a human resource development strategy that recognizes and supports the value of Co-operative Education.

The membership of CAFCE, as Co-op practitioners, who are actively engaged as professionals in this field need to be able to actively participate in research and to engage a professional development opportunities that are shaped by the fluidity of a changing labor market and human resource development needs.

CAFCE is ideally positioned to support the institutions, students, and employers who actively engage in Co-operative Education. The challenge is to identify and marshal resources to further promote the development of Co-operative Education in Canada. Enrollment in Co-operative Education programs has declined in the last decade but there is still a great need for expansion. Our institutions of higher learning should be able to offer this successful educational option to every student who selects it.

Deborah L. Macintosh  
Director, Career Education and Placement Services  
Simon Fraser University  
University Office of Student Services  
University College of Arts, Sciences, NS  
President, Canadian Association for  
Co-operative Education (1998-2000)

### ACCREDITATION

Members of the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education (CAFCE) first established criteria and a process for the accreditation of Co-operative Education programs in 1979. Accreditation standards were developed to establish Co-op as an educational strategy and provide leadership in ensuring quality Co-op programming.

Accreditation Council members from across Canada articulate and review accreditation measures in the needs of students, employers and institutions. Change Co-op programs demonstrate quality in how they work, program structure, program delivery, work term monitoring and evaluation, and institutional commitment.

Accreditation criteria help build quality into existing Co-op programs and provide a benchmark for setting up new Co-op programs.

Institutions seeking accreditation are eligible to apply through a written application once this first Co-op class has graduated. A review team consisting of three members from separate institutions, which offer Co-op, evaluates the application and submits its recommendations to the Accreditation Council for their final approval. Programs maintain their accreditation status for a six-year period.

Accredited programs are recognized in CAFCE's directory and on its Web site. Successful applicants also receive a certificate approval to use CAFCE's Accreditation logo and an invitation to join the Accreditation Council.

More information is available by contacting Karen McLaughlin, Chair, Accreditation Council c/o Wilfrid Laurier University (519) 884-6777 ext.1105.

For further information on Co-operative Education programs in Canada visit the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education Web site at: [www.cafce.ca/cac/cotofce](http://www.cafce.ca/cac/cotofce)



# Health MONITOR

## Smoking in the courtroom

British Columbia's New Democratic Party government formally launched a lawsuit against Canada's three largest tobacco companies in an effort to recover some of the \$400 million it spends each year to treat people with smoking-related diseases. In the action against Imperial Tobacco Ltd., R.J.R.-MacDonald Inc., B&W T Co. and British American Tobacco Co., which could involve claims for billions of dollars in damages, the government will argue that the firms knew for years that cigarettes are addictive and cause diseases, that they failed to warn consumers of the dangers involved and that they targeted children in advertising and marketing campaigns. The three companies countered by launching a legal challenge to provincial legislation that requires the firms to pay the province about \$20 million a year to finance its anti-smoking campaign and cover some smoking-related health-care costs.



SMOKING IN COURTROOMS

## Fighting a do-not-resuscitate order

A judge overruled arguments by a Winnipeg hospital and issued an injunction ordering officials at River View Health Centre to remove a do-not-resuscitate order from a 79-year-old man's chart. Andrew Sawatzky was admitted to the

health centre in May suffering from Parkinson's disease and the aftereffects of strokes. His wife, Helene, went to court after River View officials posted the do-not-resuscitate order on Oct. 30. The temporary ruling by Justice Holly Bevilacqua means that River View's staff must attempt resuscitation if Sawatzky suffers cardiac arrest. The order will remain in place until the courts settle the broader issue of whether

patients have the right to demand treatment that doctors consider to be futile. During the hearing, a lawyer for the hospital maintained that efforts to resuscitate Sawatzky in a medical crisis would be pointless because of his condition. Lawyer Richard Brannish, who represented Sawatzky, argued that the case was "about the right of self-determination of patients and where that begins and ends."

## Can a common virus kill cancer?

A common virus that causes runny noses, headaches and other minor symptoms in children can eradicate cancerous tumours in rats and may be capable of doing this in humans, according to University of Calgary researchers. In a study published in the Washington-based journal *Science*, the Canadian researchers reported that after discovering this reovirus could kill cancer cells in test tubes, they injected it directly into mouse tumours and saw the cancerous lumps disappear

within weeks. "The more malignant the tumour is, the better the virus works," said Patrick Le, the scientist who led the research team. In laboratory tests, reovirus enters tumours through the blood and is capable of killing 80 kinds of human cancer cells, including those for breast and prostate cancer. The scientists have applied to Health Canada for permission to test the virus on human patients. Scientists cautioned that treatments that are effective in mice do not always work in people.

## Prostate-shrinking herb

A traditional herbal remedy, saw palmetto, may be as effective as modern prescription drugs—and less likely to cause unpleasant side-effects, including impotence—in treating prostate cancer enlargement of the prostate gland. After reviewing 28 studies of saw palmetto use involving nearly 3,000 men, researchers at a Minneapolis veterans medical centre concluded that saw palmetto provided a level of relief similar to that of the prostate-shrinking drug finasteride. In Europe, saw palmetto is used more often than modern drugs to treat prostate enlargement, which can cause men over 50 to have difficulty urinating. The Minneapolis study, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, warned that the results "should be viewed with caution" because the studies analyzed varied in methodology and the dosages of saw palmetto.



# School for celluloid

**The Canadian Film Centre is a leading place to learn 'the literature of our generation'**

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

**T**o many people, it is still known as "the Jewish Centre." So when the Canadian Film Centre gave its first Lifetime Achievement Award to Norman Jewison at a star-studded gala in Toronto last week, a casual observer may have wondered if he was giving the award to himself. Even Jewison, who considers that "it's a kind of a self-aggrandizing situation, and I'm sure people will interpret it that way, although I hope they don't." And they shouldn't. Jewison did found the centre—the country's most exclusive film school—and, in classroom exercises, he sits on its board of directors. But he does not run it. He is too busy making movies. And the man who does run it, executive director S. Wayne Clarke, says Jewison was the obvious choice for this inaugural award, which coincides with the film centre's 10th anniversary. "Deciding to give it to Norman took all of about five seconds," says Clarke. "His accolades in many ways why the award was created."

Jewison is kind of saying that "this is the literature of our generation" and that "this is forever." With a career spanning two dozen movies, 22 Oscars and 45 Oscar nominations, his legacy as one of Hollywood's great masters seems solid. But even in the face of all that, Jewison says, almost weekly, that "the establishment at the Canadian Film Centre is the one thing I've done that will hopefully live on—the most important thing we have in my life."

The centre has certainly left its mark on the landscape of Canadian cinema. Over the course of a decade, its graduates have written, directed or produced more than 50 feature films. The alumni include Dan McKellar (*Last Night*), John Greyson (*Paul*), David Wellington (*Good Day, Journey into Night*), Paul Quiggin (*White Horse*) and Michael Ondaatje (*The English Patient*). The centre itself has quickly become the place in the world that produces its own features. They have ranged from Clement Vaino's 1996 ghetto drama, *Boyz*, which was shown in Cannes, to Vincenzo Natali's recent science-fiction thriller, *Cube*, which earned back its \$500,000 budget with a single sale to U.S. distributor. The centre, which accepts no more than 16 students to each of its annual directing, screenwriting and producing programs, has been called elitist. "What's more accurate is to say it is elite," counters Clarke. "This is a journalism-school program. It's difficult to get into. You can't just walk out of any of the five film departments at Queen's or York or UTM. You need to have related experience." Then he adds: "Being a film director is an incredible talent, not just everybody has it. Actors are elite. Producers are elite. Film-makers are no less."



Jewison: grads have helped make more than 50 features

## TOASTING THE 'GODFATHER'

**T**hey came to pay tribute to the godfather of Canadian film, Margot Kidder, who made her screen debut 29 years ago under his direction in *Good Guys*, called him "a wizard, a genius, a guru of dreams."

Rad Stinger, the Oscar-nominated star of *In the Heat of the Night* (1967), recalled how the director talked him into choosing guns for his role as the bigoted white sheriff. Alan Arkin responded about *The Russians Are Coming*! *The Russians Are Coming*! And Donald Sutherland laughed about how Norman Jewison almost fired him from *A Soldier's Story* (1984) for being such a prima donna. Then, Wellington, who would begin shooting *Children and the Homeless* with Jewison early the next morning in New Jersey, said: "I'm the luckiest man in the world because to-morrow I get to start another film with Norman."

The occasion was the Canadian Film Centre's 10th annual Lifetime Achievement Award, a \$500-a-plate dinner held in Toronto last week to celebrate the career of its founder, Norman Jewison. It was a long night of nostalgic accolades, including video tributes from Goldie Hawn, Sydney Pollack, Henry Belinfante, Martin Scorsese, Whoopee Goldie and Clay Aiken. Among the speakers at the dinner, the most startling presence was the puny Hollywood lobbyist Jack Valenti, president of the

Motion Picture Association of America. Calling Jewison "one of the towering figures of the international film community," he said: "Now, sir, are the godfather of it all?" Then, adding his own unpopularity in Canadian film circles, Valenti added: "I



Alan Arkin, Jewison, Wellington 'is amazed, a genius, a guru of dreams'

want to praise you or denounce you—what ever would help you now?"

Valenti's joke sums up the paradox at Norman Jewison. While he is at an *Archives* or *Melrose*, his 72-year-old director lives with his wife, Dani, on a farm in Colorado, Ore., where he makes rustic supper and breads. Call Jewison a national treasure, a Canadian patriot who has ardently supported his

country's cinema. But he has made his own career almost exclusively as a Hollywood film-maker. After turning out some 350 TV shows for the CBC in the 1950s, he directed groundbreaking variety specials for CBS with Belinfante and Judy Garland. He then went on to direct 23 movies, from *Fiddler on the Roof* (1971) to *Against a Wall* (1985). But he has his most indelible impact with dramas of racial injustice, notably in *In the Heat of the Night* (and *A Soldier's Story*). "I've always had a deep interest in America and racism," he told *Melrose*. "Because it's a country which appears constantly on television but is based on slavery."

Jewison has not had a hit since 1967's *Monty Python*. But now, with *Laurel and the Hardacre*, he is back in the ring with another civil rights movie, a drama based on the true story of American boxer Rubin (Humeau). Carter, who was falsely convicted of a triple murder fully exonerated, he now lives in Toronto. The movie is Jewison's first independent production, and he is making under the banner of a tight budget. But this boyish septuagenarian seems in no mood to retire. He recalls a conversation at the Malibu home of directing legend William Wyler: "I saw him looking out over the Pacific and I said, 'Willie, what's it all over?' He grunted and said, 'What's it all over?' Well, my legs haven't given out yet."

B.D.J.

"The centre owes its married image partly to the fact that this beautiful ground for cinema was once a residential area for two houses. Its former is the Windfield estate, a stone mansion overlooking a stunning pool, tennis courts and 23 acres of lawns and gardens in north Toronto. Windfield once belonged to Angus C. Symon, E.F. Taylor, who lived there through his. The estate that housed the champion steel Northern Hunter is now owned with two dozen corporations. It serves as the centre's new real-estate facility. The main building, the main building, once served as a hotel and restaurant for the Queen Mother. And Clarke works out of a bungalow that was Taylor's home office. "The landers would make home calls," he says, pointing to a spot above the fireplace where a shotgun used to hang. "Apparently, in the middle of negotiations, for dramatic effect, E.F. would see the gun out the window at a fox or a squirrel and *Monroe*." Clarke, 52, a marriage man who says 80 is not a bad age, still has red locks on the grounds—descendants of the nobility.

At first, the centre had trouble escaping its garden-party image. The president's roster—filled with such would-be directors as broadcaster Anne Melina and actress Margot Kidder—seemed celebrity-heavy. And there was a constant round of socializing with visiting stars. When Clint Eastwood to Lisa Minelli, Don McKellar says his first time, in 1991-1992, "was really lovely, and I had a lot of fun. But we got fed up with all the celebrity lunches. It

was the year of the Great Bevo. We decided more of a professional approach. His career also changed the whole image of the directors are chosen to make short films. McKellar's script for *Blue* (starring David Cronenberg as a pornography) was initially rejected. But because one of the most successful shorts in the country's history "The angels for making Blue," recalls McKellar, "was sent by the pool, looking at the mansion, thinking, 'Gee, this would be a great place to make a porno film.' The porno scene was actually shot at 12777th Avenue."

Over the past few years, the centre has evolved significantly. In 1994, it moved the American Film Institute in Los Angeles to have an artistic director, acclaimed Hungarian filmmaker Dora Mogyoró, who brought some rigor to the program. And the general Clarke, a former film scholar at Carleton College, has turned food-rising into a form. As a non-profit organization with a \$4.5-million annual budget, the centre depends on industry and government support. This year, it received a \$15-million capital construction fund, with \$3 million already pledged from TV's private sector.

Meanwhile, the residents' short films—shot with crews of 50 professionals volunteering their time—are sold around the world. But for anyone planning to be the next Norman Jewison, the odds are steep. "Of 100 people who want to be directors," says Clarke. "10 get into the centre, so direct a short film, and one gets to make a feature." A lifetime achievement award takes a little longer. □



Festive, full-  
richesque  
mouth of sex  
and death

## Pretty boys' pleasure

Brad plays it vapid; Leonardo catches fire

**I**f it is curious to see what fate does to young actors, Brad Pitt and Leonardo DiCaprio are currently the screen's biggest heartthrobs. Both are blond boy-men with delicate features and luscious chests, unthreatening idols for adolescent eyes. Pitt appears to have accepted his neo-symbol status with a bored equanimity. As the flimsily on-bank-in *Seven Years in Tibet*—and now as the debaucher mystery guest in *Meet Joe Black*—he believes more like a model than an actor. In the wake of *Titanic*, however, DiCaprio seems wary of being typecast as a plunger boy. First, he fired off with, then rejected, the idea of playing a serial killer in *American Psycho*. Now, he pops up as a raucous parody of a spoiled dilettante in Woody Allen's *Celebrity*. Neither *Meet Joe Black* nor *Celebrity* is a great movie. Both are dazzling, indulgent fantasies. But with his best face in *Celebrity*—literally 15 minutes of fame—DiCaprio puts out more energy than Pitt does in all three hours of *Meet Joe Black*.

*Celebrity* ran selected courtsy about here and here—two things that have been scandalously untrue in Allen's own life. And after the sordid burlesque of last year's *Deconstructing Harry*, it is more palatable here. Allen does not appear in-person. Instead, Kenneth French serves as his surrogate, mimicking Woody's accent, his stammering mannerisms—his entire personality, in fact—with such uncanny accuracy that it is almost creepy.

Shot in black and white, the movie shows off the pretensions of film-making, fashion, art, television and publishing. At its center is its casebook cast. Brooklyn plays Les Simon, a Manhattan journalist who writes about celebrities and craves a piece of the glitz. A failed novelist and an aspiring screenwriter, he promotes his own career by sucking up to the stars. He is a pathetic and un-renewably foolish Jew, but—as so often happens in Woody—beautiful women throw themselves at him left and right. They include a glamorous movie queen (Michelle Griffith), an oversexed supermodel (Charlize Theron), a bossy editor (Frankie Farrow) and a young waitress (Winona Ryder). DiCaprio appears as a hedonistic superstar who trashes his hotel room and his girlfriend (Gretchen Mol), then drags Simon off to Atlantic City for a night of booze, gambling and group sex—while the writer vainly tries to patch him a script.

Through lust or self-flaunting, Simon makes a mess of every opportunity that comes his way. His divorced wife, a bitter neurotic played by Judy Davis, has better luck. She owns a television executive (Joe Mantegna) who appears to be the perfect guy. But this is no love story. With a name of cartoon (Erica Jong, Louis L'Amour, and Mary Jo Hatchcock), Alan takes scattershot shots at celebrity—as a zoo and a prison.

The film is filled with witty bits and pieces. But at its heart is a sad desperation, spiced out in doxy-dirty smoke above Manhattan in the opening and closing scenes—the world "HILL?" An S4S from the top.

Meet Joe Black offers much less to think about. There are two reasons why people might want to see it: Brad Pitt and Anthony Hopkins. But anyone who knows that three-hour misanthrope simply to oggle the former or admire the latter should be warned: *Meet Joe Black* turns suspension of disbelief into an extreme sport. First, you have to believe Brad Pitt is Death. That's right, the Grim Reaper. But Joe Grim Reaper is a virginal boy-top—an idiot saving with a sweet tooth who is experiencing everything for the first time.

Lifted from the 1934 movie *Death Takes a Holiday*, the premise is even whiter than the casting. Death borrows a human body—a victim of a car crash—so he can enjoy a little break on earth before entering his next victim to the Other Side—a media tycoon named William Parrish O'Connell. Death tells Parrish his days are numbered, then offers to postpone the inevitable if he can just hang out with him for a while. Adopting the alias Joe Black, he moves into the tycoon's mansion, gets to his heart's satirizing, and falls in love with his daughter, a doctor babe named Susan (Claire Forlani).

Meanwhile, her villainous boyfriend (Julie Warner) is plotting to destroy Parrish's company. And his power is Parrish's obsequious son-in-law (Jeffrey Tambor) doing a pale version of his Hank Kingsley character from *The Larry Sanders Show*. But the corporate perestroika is so belittled as the creative scene picture a media mogul who actually believes that "reporting the news is a privilege and a responsibility that is not exploitable."

Hopkins deserves a medal for being not only credible but compelling in that busy role, which does not make actual scenes on his own terms. Whether contemplating the pleasure of a cold lamb and cheese sandwich or navigating a ridiculous line of dialogue ("I want you to stay with rapier and dance like a devil"), an actor better occupies the sad and atrocious odds of mortality.

But Pitt's character is a bad joke—the Grim Reaper exploring earthly sensations like an adorable space alien. He even develops an infatuation with peasant butter (homage to ET's love for Reese's Puffs). Parading a man who is not really "there," Pitt sinks into the business of the role all too readily. The movie should be called *Brad Pitt Takes a Holiday*. Martin Brest (*Steel* or *A Woman*) directs on cruise control, turning love, sex and death into picturesque but senseless smush. That someone allowed him to stretch into aspeic piece of whammy into a three-hour whorl is even more telling than the movie itself. Joe Black's slow death is not worth the wait. □

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4

Fans adore the  
cute, cool, clever  
Sloan four



# 'Totally awesome'

BY NICHOLAS JENNINGS

A few days on the concert circuit with the Canadian band Sloan defy just about all the usual rock 'n' roll expectations. Do you love drugs and booze? Try ginger ale and cranberry to bed. Do you love with grunge? Try looking for a phone to call the steady girlfriend. A whole lot of emotion and attitude? Try nice, earnest, uncompetitive. The alternative-pop quartet, which put *Endless* on the music map in the early 1990s, has added a freshly grounded element to grunge—in fact, Sloan soon abandoned that gritty style for more melodic, even retro, sounds. Perhaps the only rock indulgence the four musicians share is themselves in looking in the audience of fans. "We're not getting drunk or laid," says bassist Chris Murphy, "so at least it's some kind of perk when we're in the road."

It's Wednesday night in London, Ont., and Sloan fans are crowding into Drake and Earl Zito, a popular downtown watering hole. Though the audience is typical for the nightclub, which usually caters to beer-drinking college crowd. While there are undergrads from Fanshawe College and the University of Western Ontario, there are also high-school students clustered in a smoke-filled, non-dancing area on the main floor. After an opening act by singer Stefan Wainwright, whose flamboyant cabaret songs fall on a largely indifferent crowd, Sloan takes the stage.

With the first crunching-guitar sounds of *Shave What She Means*, from the band's latest album, *New Wave*, the four musicians are greeted by a chorus of whoops, hollers, shreels and sighs—especially from some besotted teenage girls in the front rows. "I love you, Chris," shrieks one admirer, as Murphy steps up to the microphone. "Duch, Jay," squeals another, directing her attention at guitarist Jay Ferguson. By the time Sloan finishes its 90-minute set of hard rock and sweet pop, the guys in the crowd seem equally knocked out. "Totally awesome," gushes Jason Wilson, a 25-year-old Fanshawe graduate.



Ferguson (right) after a show; then grunge to melodic, retro sounds

Cute and cool, it may be unfair to reduce Sloan's appeal to those two qualities, but they seem the main factors in the band becoming a favorite of the 13- to 25-year-old set. From the beginning, Sloan's fans have been drawn as much to the band's clever pop songs as to the members' boyish good looks. Underpinned, a single from the group's first, now-out-CD—released on the band's own Marderpunk label—was a very ode to teenage angst that became a staple of college and alternative radio play lists. It led the group a prestigious deal with David Geffen's company DGC, then home of Seattle groups like Nirvana, which resulted in Sloan's first full-length album, *New Wave* (Sloan's next recording, *Three Rowards* [1994], featured much

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Ferguson (left), Perland, Murphy, Scott: they engage in low rock indulgences

youth anthems as *I Hate My Generation* and helped turn Halifax into what the music industry rebranded as "the Seattle of the East." It also topped the Top 50 Canadian Albums of All Time, a poll conducted by Toronto-based *Chart* magazine. Since then, the band has achieved commercial success to critical accolades. Its third album, the wonderfully bleak-sounding *One Chord to Another* (2004), was a major breakthrough, reaching sales of more than 80,000 copies in Canada. With this year's more varied *Nasty Sluise*, whose influences range from the Beatles to AC/DC, Sluise now seems destined to surpass even that mark.

Although the group, along with fellow rioters Big Sugar and pop-per *Mossie* (ager 152), is one of the hottest Canadian acts in this fall's chaotic circuit, Sluise finds itself at a turning point in its seven-year history. All four members—the others are guitarist Patrick Perland and drummer Andrew Scott—have turned (or will soon turn) 30. Proudly democratic (the four share singing and songwriting duties, dividing royalties evenly) and fiercely independent (the band remains on its own M anderson label, after parting ways with Geffen and another U.S. company), Sluise is struggling to redefine itself and rewrite its rules for survival.

Already, the group is an anomaly. Hardly rebels, the band members are all university or college graduates from nice middle-class families. In a world that demands one recognizable face in front of a band, Sluise insists on four. Over dinner in an Indonesian restaurant before the *Drunk* gig, Murphy and Perland discuss Sluise's existential crisis. "The real thing," says Perland, between labels of rocky nobility, "we're not sure where we fit or who we're more. Is it classic rock or commercial alternative? Our influences are obviously older, but we're perceived as a modern band." Murphy, pointing out that all four members have moved to Toronto, three of them to be with their girlfriends, adds, "We seem to have lost our context somewhat. We used to be that group from Halifax; now we're just another band from *WichMont*. That's scary for us."

After the *Drunk* show, Ferguson and Perland respond to sign autographs and talk with fans. It's a nightly ritual for all but Scott, who usually prefers to chill out in the dressing room. The characteristic, wisecracking Murphy has the longest lineup of waiting girls. "I think you guys are so great," one female high-school student in platform sneakers tells him breathlessly. While Murphy gets

## The band is struggling to redefine itself

lots of kisses, the quiet, diminutive Ferguson, who looks a little like U2's Bono, the kid from the old *Hardy Croft* Show on TV, receives a good many hugs.

Later, Murphy and Ferguson head over to Call The Office, a London dance club where they have arranged to meet Wainwright. At the crowded, smoke-filled nightclub, Wainwright, a party animal who comes from a showbiz family (his mother is Kate McGarrigle, his father, London Wainwright II), is already two sheets to the wind. When he finds out that the gingerbread-sipping Ferguson and Murphy are strict teetotalers (they say they have never touched drugs, either), he's outraged. "What kind of tour am I on?" he bellows theatrically. "Are you guys Mimosas or something?"

During the band's visit back to the hotel, Scott pushes a cassette into the tape deck. Instantly, he and Murphy are pumped, rocking their heads like characters out of *Night's World*. But it's not the Smeagol Pumpkins or Pearl Jam that they're listening to, it's *Myth's* *Alto*, the 1983 garage hit by the Trashmen. "Ever since in Sluise I listen to older, except Patrick," admits Scott. Adds Murphy: "Patrick was listening to older makes him feel like he's wearing his dad's clothes. But I'd rather wear my father's suit than some kid's baggy jeans." Scott agrees. "There's nothing on the radio today that makes me proud to be a part of the music industry," he says. "There are too many bands, and for every 100 songs you hear there's maybe one good one." All members of Sluise are avid record collectors—especially Ferguson, who got his start working in a Halifax record store at 16—and are all 22 and in the most knowledgeable. Says Scott: "Jay's the real music snob among us."

The next morning, there's a desperate search for decent coffee before hitting the road for the University of Guelph, where Sluise is performing that night. With freshly brewed java in hand, everyone gets in the van, including road manager Mike Nelson, who had to ensure that the equipment truck and crew got away early. The concert just got bumped from the Peter Clark Hall, where Sluise has played before, up to the W. P. Mitchell Athletic Centre. The crew will need extra time to set up in this larger, unfamiliar venue.

On the way to Guelph, Ferguson is explaining the band's "indie esthetic." He and Murphy started out in punk bands in the '80s (and, earlier, in New Orleans as *Midwestern*), crisscrossing groups like *Fugazi* and later R.E.M. "When we formed Sluise," recalls Ferguson, "we decided on three things—that we'd always do the money events, that we'd play all-ages shows whenever possible and that we'd never open for other bands. We just always wanted to do it our way."

Doing it their way has meant sacrificing the fast track to stardom in favor of control. "Sluise," says Murphy, "we could be the next real headliners in the States like *U2*, but we wouldn't last. Our manager [Chip Southworth] is aware of the indie energy here. Instead of kicking someone's head in to get us on radio, he's busy getting us back the rights to our records from Geffen. In the long run, owning our catalogue is far better for us financially." For Murphy, Sluise's new challenge is to find a way to grow up gracefully. "Do you try to stay really young and play with Green Day, which is like a crowd of 15,000, or do you [means like Sluise and make a long-term record like *Drunk* or *The Party*?" he asks. "Trouble is, I'm not interested in either Green Day or Sluise."

So how does a band of ex-Haligonians survive in the fickle world of post-grunge pop? Just before he and his mates kick off a concert for 1,000 in Guelph, Murphy comes up with an answer: "Sluise is our distinct character. The band can't exist without each one of us. Hopefully, our characters and our songs will keep people interested." □



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Recently Maestros (left, Red 1, Deden, Zoloto, Kano) hip-hop is hot

## A big rap attack

It begins with one of the most recognizable riffs in Canadian music: a simple piano intro that goes "Ours, de la de-l'ours, de-l'ours, de-l'ours, de-l'ours." Written by Canada's legendary Randy Bachman and Burke's Camerons, it's the introduction to Three Eyes, the Guess Who's massive international hit of 1969. But then a sizzling guitar cuts in, followed by some thumping bass and drums. By the time a voice starts rapping about being "in this game a long, long time," the song has been transformed into something entirely different. It's *Stuck in Your Prison*, the new hit by Maestro, the Canadian artist formerly known as Maestro Fresh-Wee. "I've seen a lot of valleys, I've seen a lot of peaks," he reminisces in *Stuck in Your Prison*. "I've seen the bitter with the sweet—victory and defeat." Rapped in counterpoint to Canada's creation of the title phrase, the song may be the most sensitive use of samplings—or quipping other songs—in rap since Led Zepplin's *Blackened* helped take Puff Daddy to the top of the charts with *Come with Me*.

But more than just another clever allusion-and-chorus effort, *Stuck in Your Prison*, taken from Maestro's bold new album, *Stuck in Your Prison* (Atlantic), represents a serious comeback for the man who has been called the godfather of Canadian hip-hop. "Maestro's pioneer who has opened a lot of doors for us in Canada in the past," says Scott Turner, music director at Toronto's Energy Radio. "Now, he's doing that all over again."

Maestro, who is currently on a tour of

Canadian universities, has returned to the scene at a time when Canadian rap's fortunes are on the rise. The style was once confined to Toronto, but now some of the most successful new artists are penning their rhyms and building their beats in other urban centers. DeMunq, a rap trio little-known outside its native Montreal, took the music industry by surprise last year when its album *La Force de Comprendre* hit sales of 100,000 copies. Then, the Roc-A-Fella from Vancouver scored gold-level sales of 35,000 with the group's second album, *Qash Qash*, and have been touring university campuses this fall. More significant, the Roc-A-Fella's video for their song *Northern Touch*, a sort of anthem for Canadian hip-hop, with guest appearances by Cheb Kechiche, Thrust, Karloff O'Shield and others, hit number 1 at MuchMusic this summer. Sadly, with major-label signings for Choclair and Sadekato, whose debut album is due out next year, Canadian rap's future has never looked brighter.

Loosy'ing in an elegant pool hall and eating near his record

Maestro: "The music's expanding and there's room for everyone"



company's offices in Toronto's west end and recently, Maestro looked every bit the rising star in his kingdom. Sporting a grey polar-fleece suit and a silver medallion with a capital letter M around his neck, he was the picture of coolness and confidence. "You've got to think big and stand up, if you want to stand out," says Maestro. "When I came out with my debut album in 1989, I had to really hustle. There wasn't much of a hip-hop scene then, just [Toronto rapper] Miché Moe, myself and a few others. Thinking big means believing in yourself, taking chances and not letting anyone hold you back."

Born Waa Williams to Guyanese parents in Toronto in 1964, Maestro wrote his first rap at 11, when he heard the seminal

Rapper's Delight by the Sugarhill Gang. Soon, he was taking his way on to MuchMusic's *Electric Circus* dance program. After spending two semesters at Ottawa's Carleton University pursuing a degree in political science, Maestro recorded his first CD, *Symphony in B-flat*, in 1989. Featuring the infectious hit *Let Your Backbone Slide* and an image of Maestro dressed in a tuxedo, *Symphony* did well for its time, albeit sold an astonishing 170,000 copies—still unsurpassed for a Canadian hip-hop act. The journey *Black Tie Affair* (1991), with the single *Conductor's Dream*, had lower but still respectable sales of 50,000 copies. Then, Maestro headed to New York City, releasing the partially self-produced *Nasak*. His first *One & Done* Canada CD in 1990, his attempt to crack the lucrative U.S. market. The album bombed, but the rapper used his time there to sharpen his rhymes and tighten his beats.

Maestro's new album features a number of Canadian rap acts, with guests such as Miché Moe, Ghettos Concept, Carlo Marshall and white reggae rapper Sean, creator of the hit song *Yellow*. For Maestro, who has always tried to share the spotlight and never shied away from disclosing his Canadian roots, including them was a natural move. "The industry here tends to give up on artists after their first or second record," he says, "but our community is so small for that. We're all growing together. The music's expanding and there's room for everyone."

NICHOLAS JENNINGS

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# A Wolfe's eye view of the '90s

The author's insightful society and landscape

**A MAN IN FULL**  
By Tom Wolfe  
(Doubleday Books, 742 pages, \$29.95)

The great shame of Tom Wolfe's writing is that he waited so long in life to turn to fiction. Wolfe was 50 when he finally published his first novel, *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, in 1987. Before that, in a series of essays and nonfiction books that appeared between 1965 and 1981, he established himself as arguably North America's premier social commentator and most biting satirist. Those books, ranging from *The Kandy-Panorl Tinseltown-Fake Showbiz* (1969) and *The Right Stuff* (1976), made clear Wolfe's acceptance of dialogue and dialect, keen eye for detail and penchant for long, soaring sentences borne aloft by startling adjectives.

Those qualities are also made for fiction. And they are present in *A Man in Full*, a sometimes windy quest book that takes Wolfe and the 1990s what Wolfe did to Atlanta

City and the 1980s in his previous novel. Wolfe's new tone has its problems: At 742 pages, it could have been done on a major trimming down. And it does not do as much as simply let it off, leaving some plotlines unresolved and thereby rendering some characters irrelevant. But *A Man in Full* contains such powerful candor, compassion and pathos that the flaws are easily overlooked.

Despite the book's length, its plot is relatively simple. Charlie Croker, a 60-year-old former college football hero turned millionaire real estate developer, is barreling downhill towards bankruptcy because of a failed investment in an office complex housing his niece. Croker's fall, if it comes, will strip him of his Gulfstream V aircraft, his 12,000-acre quiet hunting plantation, the affection of his twenty-something trophy second wife—and his self-image as a successful product of the Old South. A large part of Croker's problem is that he keeps running into signs of the future upon visiting New South, alienated Black lawyers, socialist

Jewish friends and financial institutions that care more about increasing bill payments on their than engaging in old-style cronies.

All of those elements converge when black football star Fawcett (The Cannon) Fawcett is accused of raping the daughter of a Croker acquaintance who is also one of Atlanta's most important white businessmen. Croker's confidential source (90) to that event, which threatens to shatter the city's tenuous social peace, holds the key to his future.

Like that man Wolfe, who was born and raised in Richmond, Va., introduces several adjectives and characters. General Economy, a young blue-collar worker whose fate becomes tied to that of Croker, is the book's tragic everyman, done in at every turn by his belief in the fairness of life. Roger (The White) is a black lawyer with a white firm, torn between his community roots and his material ambitions. Raymond Peeples is a mid-level bank official who seems to exist largely as a window through which Wolfe can lean the absurdities of Atlanta's social structure.

One of Wolfe's great strengths is his ability to create characters who are sympathetic despite their unlikable qualities. Charlie Croker is at times foolish, self-centered, arrogant and prejudiced in his attitude towards black people. Despite all that, Croker is not evil either; he is a social dinosaur, repulsed by the fact that the world he grew up in has metamorphosed into a society that mocks and rejects the things he holds dear. One example is Croker's beloved golf course, "a ritual in which the state of the human species acted out his role of hunter, provider and protector, and the female acted out the same part of the natural, lovable, excellent and compelling order of things." Instead, Charlie's wife, Serena, "makes a determined effort not to laugh in the old shoddy house."

As always, Wolfe's renditions of events stand on their own as pieces. One is his hilarious description of Croker at a \$20,000-a-head museum dinner for an exhibition featuring hard modernism of gay people versus Others as a halfway description of life in a drag-dressed poor black neighborhood, and a no-nonsense peek book through the eyes of a blacker at life in a gentrified South, at times, Wolfe's quest for realism becomes downright baffling. The average reader needs the equivalent of subtitles to understand the comedy, say things like: "The whole peck, bark—dash whole peck, dey was pecked dat being make us down us one new fish, you bruh."

Whatsoever. That, like the other subtitles, amounts to a minor caveat. *A Man in Full*, like all great books, satisfies on several levels: it is satiric, nostalgic, entertaining and thought-provoking. When it ends, the biggest regret is not the uncertain, unmet needs; it is that the book has come to a close. *A Man in Full*, as in real life, the fun is in getting there.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH



# Books Old earth, new view

## Three top travel writers can still evoke wonder

BY JOHN BEMROSE

For a century or more, travel authors have lived a major problem. What can they write about now that the last corners of the earth have been visited and reported on ad nauseam? Is there anywhere that National Geographic

can find a fascinating subject. And then there are the dilemmas. Litterable, there are still many places in the world ruled by guns and fear. In a strange way, however, these are a boon to the kind of travel writer who likes to generate suspense by flouting authority. Such books may even



Outrage with King Cosmos Rumekwa, a tribal leader in Tanzania, elements shop in the Kagera district (above) gripping

do some good, in they carry details about the oppressed society to a wider audience. All these approaches crop up in three recent travel books by Canadian authors. The most expansive, *Wade Davis: The Clouds* (Leopard) (Doubleday & McIntyre, \$29.95), demonstrates a basic but often-forgotten point: that the character of the traveler is every bit as critical as where he travels. Vancouver-based Davis, 44, is an ethnobotanist by training, which means he studies the links between plants and the cultures that use them. He has suggested hallucinogenic wild huckleberry with medicine men in the Amazon rain forest (a experience described in his compelling 1990 study of that region, *One River*, narrated for a Governor General's non-fiction award), and studied the mystical elders of the Yucatan in Mexico in Haiti. But while his scientific background may have helped ground him from becoming a mere collector of anecdotal experience, Davis's writing also shines with warmth and moral concern.

Many of the 15 essays and articles in *The Clouds* (Leopard) have been published previously in magazines, but taken together they make a rich collection of what Davis fears is being lost to the homogenizing march of western culture. In "Dreams of a Jade Forest," he interviews his own knowledge of Barrow with the story of Bruno Manser, a Swiss alchemist who in the 1960s wanted to use the island's shaman and tribes. The Penn, in their struggle to resist the big logging companies leveling their rain forests. Manser lived in the wild, alone, bordering, considering the Penn language and learning many of their ancient survival skills. The Borneo government, on any of his success in drawing international attention to the island, and a police on his head. The Penn responded by keeping Manser on the move in the forest, within a large, travelling camp of their warriors. After Manser escaped from Borneo in 1980, Davis met him in Hawaii and wrote his essay with his excitement.

Joseph Campbell's notion of a "hero's journey."

If there is one quality that shines through Davis's best work, it is wonder—and his ability to make his readers feel it, too. For example, in "The Shadow of Red Cedar," he describes the great coastal forests of British Columbia—where he has worked both as a logger and a scientist. And through a careful blending of poetic insight and science, he summons the forests' extraordinary complexity. A westerner himself, Davis writes, "imagine a landscape seasoned with as many as 70 animal species, all capturing the light of the sun. Spread out on the ground, the needles of a sil-

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## BOOKS

gle tree would create a photosynthetic surface 10 times the size of a football field."

Such passages contain more than mere facts. Whether he is writing about the first of Butler Island or the now Circular Legend of the Iliad or the dramatic battles of the Amazon, Davis manages to generate an urgent sense that the natural world and the traditional peoples who live most intimately with it must be saved. And not just because they may be a source of knowledge or profit, but more importantly because of the stakes of their own, irreplaceable autogenesis.

A central purpose runs, as well, through *Under the Dragon* (HarperCollins, \$37.50) by Vancouver-born, London-based Rory MacLean. The author of the much-praised *Shah's Men*, a whimsical account of his travels through Eastern Europe, has now turned his attention to the linguistically rich country of Burma, which is officially called Myanmar. The book tells the story of a journey that MacLean and his wife, Keria, made last year to a land that, for most of the postwar period, has been brutally governed by its own army. During the popular uprising of 1988, 5,000 people were killed, and since then, daily life has been overshadowed by fear.

Ultimately, MacLean and his wife were looking for a particular kind of traditional Burmese basket, to match one that had encased them in the British Museum. But their search through Rangoon and the Golden Triangle area was truly only a pretext for exploring the culture itself. MacLean is an unusual travel writer: he rarely describes—except in a brief, perfunctory manner—landscapes, animals, cities or costumes. What interests him is the Burmese people, and particularly their struggle to survive under the dictatorship that he could not directly report their stories, because to do so would risk exposing them to the vengeance of the authorities. So he hit on the rather unusual solution of combining his factual account with three short stories that evoke the Burmese tragedy.

In one, a 14-year-old called Ni Ni is a housewife who lives alone with her father. When her father is killed in the troubles of 1988, and the dictatorship leads her house to make way for a road, she drifts into prostitution and dies of AIDS. There is a certain grand guignol pathos here. But all in all, MacLean's fiction makes an effective, stirring counterpoint to his realistic observations, including his bloody comic visit to a drug lord. The drunken lost promises to find MacLean the basket he and Keria are looking for, but ends up boring them with his bragging and terrifying them by shooting his gun at odd moments. It is perhaps significant that MacLean does not alter him the protection of a fictionalized account.

Another Canadian traveler, former Bay Street banker Christopher Oudette, con-



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## BOOKS

traces the journey of his hero, Victorian explorer Sir Richard Burton, in *Journey to the Source of the Nile* (HarperCollins, \$39.95). Graduate, the London-based brother of journalist Michael Ondaatje, previously wrote about Burton in his best-selling *English Boy*, which traced Burton's early career in India. The new book picks up Burton's story in 1856, the year he set another British explorer, John Speke, set off into east-central Africa to find the headwaters of the world's largest river.

These early adventures traveled mostly by foot—when they weren't laid low by disease and had to be carried on litters by their African porters. Ondaatje's party of five, on the other hand, rode in the relative comfort of two Land Rovers. Ondaatje's aim was to unearth the routes of Burton and other explorers of the region—but always as easy tasks, since the names on the early maps had often been supplanted by more modern ones. Interestingly, Ondaatje discovered that the original names often still lingered in local oral usage.

As with his previous Burton book, the best thing about *Journey to the Source of the Nile* is Ondaatje's own color photographs. If he had ever run out of back as a broker in multinationals, Ondaatje, 65, has devoted himself of his active business interests to



concentrate on his travels; he could easily have earned his living as a photographer. His images of African faces and landscapes are beautifully composed, and often memorable. On the other hand, his prose has always been workmanlike. Yet whenever his accounts of writing up camp or bumping down dusty roads in the Land Rovers become tedious, he usually has the good sense to quote from the writings of Burton or Speke. Perhaps the most gripping passages in the book is Speke's recollection of how he

*On his way to a summit where writing shivers with sweat and mental cancer*

once presented the native king, Mwen, with a rifle. Eager to have the weapon demonstrated, Mwen gave it to one of his pages and ordered the boy to go out and shoot somebody with it. The servant obliged, then returned to report his success to the delighted king.

Ondaatje seems relatively uninterested in political and social troubles that would probably set MacLean fans-ings. On the other hand, Ondaatje can see the beauty of landscapes to which MacLean might well be blind. And neither of their approaches Davis's awareness of the global threat to the environment and indigenous cultures. Yet in passing, both authors offer Burton's theories of what Dava calls "a fire burning over the earth, taking with it plants and animals, cultures, languages, ancient skills and visionary wisdom." If Davis is right, it could be that more travel writers will discover the human and natural diversity they depend on is in tragically short supply. □

## BOOKS

# Pre-Norse visitors?

Mowat spins a fetching—if farfetched—tale

Once in a while comes a history that works like science fiction, a book that transports a whole world into being from a few shards of data. *The Farlovers: Before the Norse* (Key Porter, \$39.95) is that sort of mind-stretching book. For years, Farley Mowat has been looking at stone structures in the central Arctic that do not fit into archaeological categories. He has also been collecting tales of ancient visitors who might have preceded the Norse across the Atlantic to North America. These mysterious bits are the inspiration from which Mowat spins the world of a people he calls the Alohas.

In Mowat's lively tell, the Alohas are bold sailors and mighty hunters from ancient Britain. They venture out in skin-covered boats, leaving their treasures in the form of walrus ivory. They sense Viking raiders assault their homes, and the pre-colonial Alohas become the first discoverers and settlers of Iceland. When the Vikings

claim Iceland for themselves, the Alohas move on to Greenland. When the Vikings reach Greenland, the Alohas move west again.

In the 10th century, the Alohas built a paradise on Newfoundland's St. George's Bay, where they live peacefully with native peoples. When Europeans come upon the ruins of Columbus and Cabot, the Alohas quietly merge into the landscape. Their descendants, Mowat suggests, are today's western Newfoundlanders.

Is this a crack theory? The difference between Mowat and a crack theorist, perhaps, is that Mowat is not a crack. He knows the North and sailing. He loves to pose tough questions. He thinks hard and writes vividly. In 1965, he applied those qualities to the Norse voyages and produced a classic work, *Wingspread: Farlovers*, a kind of companion volume, has many of the same virtues. And one big difference:



The author: a society at peace with the north

This time, the evidence is just too thin. When a writer of Mowat's power transmits the past, he surely discovers himself. Longtime Mowat readers will find all his great themes as *Farlovers*: his passion for nature, his unhappiness about humankind's destruction of the planet. For decades, Mowat has been doing his own furling, seeking a society in harmony with the earth. Now he has found it in his own historical imagination. If the quest of the *Farlovers* reveals more about Farley Mowat than about early Atlantic history, it's still worth the voyage.

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## Music

### Songs of redemption

Alanis Morissette whips up some rock 'n' soul

**SUPPOSED FORMER INFATUATION JUNKIE**  
*Alanis Morissette (Newcity/Blanco)*

After the massive success of her 1995 album, *Jagged Little Pill*, which sold a record-breaking 28 million copies worldwide, Alanis Morissette told journalists she wasn't sure she could bear to make another record. Emerging from the dizzying maelstrom of superstardom—and some 300 concerts around the globe—she escaped with a backpack to India and Cuba. Over the course of 18 months, the singer indulged in some major soul-searching. And then Morissette returned to Canada with a new perspective on God, fate, family and friends. But she says she was still loath to continue in the music business until, paradoxically, a friend in Toronto is quoted as saying that she could quit if she wanted to. *Love, Super-Jagged Little Pill*, the new record, *Supposed Former Infatuation Junkie*, is an exercise in self-exploration and poetic release. And it is even more powerful than its forerunner.

Morissette, now 34, has teamed up again with her *Jagged Little Pill* songwriting collaborator and producer, Los Angeles-based Glen Ballard (Wilson Phillips, Paula Abdul). But this time, she co-produced the raw, emotionally-charged album. As with the earlier collection, many of the lyrics on *Supposed Former Infatuation Junkie* read like adaptations from diary entries. And again the Ottawa native, who enjoyed Canadian fame as a teenage recording artist of innocuous dance-pop music, proves she is a master of phrasing, pulling apart words and stretching out syllables to make lyrics fit melodies, and flying quickly and effortlessly from one register to another.

Her music still fresh in her mind, Morissette composed blood-reddish *Birth in Rehearsal* in India for the new perspective and the peace she experienced there. Our is a prayer of statement—a litany of confessions ("I'm

the biggest hypocrite I've been under such pressure") and apologetic for forgive me. But the album is not just about spiritual awakening. Morissette addresses relationships in several songs—with an ex in *How You Save Me* (his note of the viral of the unknown *Two Weeks Knew* on *Jagged Little Pill*), with friends and lovers in *Count on Me* and with her mother in *Heart of the Horse*.

Among the most poignant—and critically—selections are *So Pure*, about complete



The singer, new perspective on God, love, family, friends

freedom and dancing with physical abandon, and *Would Not Have*, in which she seems resigned to the notion that pure happiness is unsustainable. Morissette says, "I am human (then maybe I'll feel good in this skin), knowing now more than ever how I have it."

Morissette has discovered that life at the top is not all it's cracked up to be. *Supposed Former Infatuation Junkie* further exposes the vulnerabilities of the young woman who bowed her soul on *Jagged Little Pill*, and shows that she is richer in more than just dollars.

KAREN BELIS

## Television



Scene from Dawson's Creek with Ian Van Der Beek (center), the new wave of TV features once collected by their elders

### The end of parents

BY ANDREW CLARK

"I am just wondering if anybody else is getting tired of the plot line with Dawson's parents. Although it is getting more interesting with the suggestion of an 'open marriage', I am really quite fed up. ... I like the show because it's a show about teenagers. I hate it when they involve those two 40-year-olds that act like teenagers!"

—a message left by "Mable" on the "I Hate Joe" Dawson's Creek Web site

Whiner imposed to parents? Once upon a time in TV land, father knew best, and mom either knickered under cheerfully or took charge herself. The family was a cohesive unit with adults raising the show and kids dutifully playing their parts. Parents were painful in series such as *Leave It to Beaver*, *The Brady Bunch*, *Family Ties*, *The Cosby Show* and *Roseanne*. They were sources of strength, tenderness, advice. But

today parents are passé. Call it the parentless universe, a new TV world in which teens are the mature, articulate voice of reason and their claims, if present at all, are self-centred, corrupt and weak. It is a winning formula, epitomized by the show *Dawson's Creek*.

"The premiere drew a 27 rating," says Doug Bloomer, Global TV's vice-president of promotions and programming, at the Dawson's Creek season opener, which ran on Oct. 16. "That means one-third of all the

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## TELEVISION



Party of five's Neve Campbell (left), Jeremy London, both raising kids, acting like adults

### Parentless shows pose the question: what would I do if they were gone?

series available in Ontario based on "That is very attractive to advertisers." Of course, networks want advertisers, and advertisers want viewers. With the fragmentation of the TV audience in the multi-channel era, programs must persuade us to be doing the trick with the teen demographic: four of the 10 highest rated Nickelodeon shows for 15- to 25-year-olds—*Dawson's Creek*, *Party of Five*, *Polity* and *Family Hills* (9/21/10)—feature teen worlds in which parents play, at best, a cameo role. (Is contemporary TV, says Susan Reed, general at Optimedia Canada, a Toronto media-management company, "any semblance of a normal family in gone? The fact is that young people are saying, 'Look, I can take care of myself and decision-making'")

The trend to parentless shows began when 9/21/10 debuted in 1990, catering to the new era of one-hour "teen-oriented" live-transmission working their way through adolescence. The parents on 9/21/10 were a uniformly flawed bunch of lower drag-odds, pederast millionaires, racist housewives, just to describe a few. The exceptions were Jen and Cindy Walsh, parents of the show's leads, Brandon and Brenda. At first Brandon and his sister regarded their parents as allies. But soon, they became en-

possible—the show's writers had them "transferred" to Hong Kong, rarely to be heard from again.

What 9/21/10 begets, a subsequent wave of show-perfected. These series entice young viewers with scrubbed fantasies that allow them to vicariously experience lives unadorned by parental lifelines. There are no limits. We parents to get on our knees. Adolescents who tell us that their dreams of independence without actually suffering the drags and arduous that accompany such adventures. Problems like addiction and pregnancy can be resolved in 60 minutes. Shows such as *Dawson's Creek* pose the magic question: what would life if they were gone, at least, so unadorned as to be of no consequence?

Of the four parent-free hits, *Dawson's Creek* is the hottest. Its young characters, credible in sex, mood, modifiers and elaborate love triangles—Jen (the bad girl) battles Joey (the good girl) for the heart of Dawson (played by Jason Van Der Brink), a bewitching ultimate badge of ignominy in the Nineties, a cyberspace Webster's Parents are scarce—and deeply flawed—in *Dawson's Creek*. The first season saw Jen (along with her grandmother) (the grandfather was killed off). Joey's mother is dead, and her father is in jail. Dawson is aided by a philanthropic mother and a coach for a while. The two older siblings around indulging their impulses while he stoically maintains his composure. In one bit of role reversal, Dawson aids his mother, who is heading out on a date (not with her husband), when she will be back. Mom, like an insistent teen, replies, "Later." In some cases, the producers literally tell off-screen and pop. The last series *Party of Five* was launched in 1994 with the Salinger kids



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## TELEVISION



Cast of  
*Beverly Hills  
90210*, deeply  
flawed actors

Of them, aged three to 30, becoming orphans after a fatal car crash. The parents' deaths became the show's premise: kids acting like adults while raising kids. Meanwhile, programs that foster parents previously seem to have poorly. My So-Called Life, which aired in 1994, relied on plot anchored in the child-parent bond. It was cerebral, despite critical accolades and a bestial if modest audience, after one season.

Turn-of-the-century might never have emerged were it not for the multi-channel universe and changing viewing trends. Audiences were spread over many. Families stayed home and watched families on television. Each home had a single TV set which more, dad and their 2.5 children shared. Now 57 per cent of Canadian homes report owning more than one television. The sets, and the family, are scattered around the house. Statistics from the Canadian Association of Broadcasters show that 31 per cent of Canadians watch TV in their living rooms, 28 per cent in their master bedrooms, 16 per cent

in family rooms, 10 per cent in the kids' bedrooms, six per cent in their kitchens and the remaining 15 per cent in other rooms. With over 60 channels on offer across most of Canada, audiences are splintered. In short, "we" TV has turned into "me" TV.

Of the niche markets that have arisen in the fragmented TV universe, the teen demographic is most desired—only the elderly watch more television than the 12- to 24-year-olds. Not since the early 1980s, when advertisers threw their money behind The A Team, have companies been so willing to buy time in programs geared to youth. Advertisers know that brand loyalty starts young, and that if they can get kids eating their cereal at 15, there's a good chance they will still be eating it at 30.

That advertising business has helped FOX Television grow from upstart to giant with shows aimed directly at that often with an appeal beyond it: teen. Hits like The Simple Life, 90210 and Party of Five. Now the WB Network, Warner Brothers' leap into tele-

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## TELEVISION

son, is following this strategy. Led by former FOX executives including Gorth-Jacobs, Will airs *Dawson's Creek*, *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* and *Felicity*.

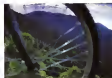
Such shows may be reflections of societal change as well as teenage fantasies. "There is a feeling that teens after they turn 16 don't need their parents," says Dina Pipher, M.D., a Peterborough, Ont.-based teen expert who runs a company called Peterborough Parenting Resources and writes a column on parent-teen issues for the non-profit group Canadian Parents Online. "There used to be a push and pull between peer pressure and parental guidance. With our accuracy and parents working outside the house, there's a feeling that parents can leave a sigh of relief once their kids hit high school."

There is even a new psychological theory that insists that parents are not as important as previously thought. Judith Rich Harris is a psychologist and author whose recent best-seller, *The Nurture Assumption*, downplays (or so dad's role in a child's personality from toddler to adult. Put simply, once you have dished your DNA and kept yourself from playing in traffic, it's out of your hands. Ethnic customs and peer groups are the primary forces that mould personality.

However, getting rid of parents may not be enough to keep teenagers tuned in. Parents once worried that kids would be addicted to television. They can rest easy—now their kids are addicted to computers. More and more teens and young adults spend their recreation time surfing the Web, watching Web sites, using the Internet, playing computer games and reading e-mail in chat groups. They are turning the TV off and logging on. According to a 1998 study commissioned by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, television watching for children aged 2 to 12 is down from 35 hours per week to 18. "Networks will have to find a way to keep kids from surfing the Web during commercials," says Miles Rose, president of SilverAdvis.com, a New York City-based media-commerce and licensing company. Rose adds that advertisers will eventually have to buy corresponding Web time along with commercial time.

Today's teens will, of course, eventually become tomorrow's parents. Someday it will be their turn to sit dumbfounded as their once-compliant seven-year-olds become disaffected teens. Perhaps then they'll recall Dawson chasing his old man by saying, "You are so unenlightened—didn't you grow up in the States?" Only this time they will be relying not on Dawson but to Dad, who counters, "You can psychologically deconstruct me all you want, but, ah, here's the deal—parent me, child you." It is a rare measure of parental authority on the show, and a reflection that is increasingly vague under television's new reign of terror. ☐

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# Scary pranksters

The new wave of alternative comedy is hilariously outrageous

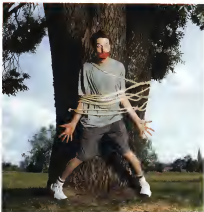
BY ANDREW CLARK

**T**om Green is on his knees sucking ferociously at a cow's test. Dressed as Star Trek's Captain Kirk, the Ottawa-born comedian endures the vicious nipple from his lips and squirts milk all over his bearded face. His eyes bug out of their sockets. "Entertaining," he says in a dazed state. "We seem to have found a life-form down on the planet's surface." More milk, more nipples. The scene climaxes with a bewildered Green calling for Scotty to beam him up. It's all in a day's twisted work for the comic, who is the star and creator of *The Tom Green Show*, which runs on The Comedy Network (Fridays, 11 p.m.). He once ate human hair mixed with vaseline while shaving his head. He reserves special treatment for his parents, leaving them at 3 in the morning by placing a severed cow's head in their bed or arranging to have a pornographic picture permanently posted on their car. "It's payback for all the years they woke me up at 6 in the morning and told me to get a job, when all I wanted to do was good around," says the 25-year-old Green. "Now, this is my job, paying around."

**Shocking: Vulgar.** Purple. Unapologetic. *The Tom Green Show* is all those things. It is also a cult hit. The program originated on an Ottawa cable channel in 1994, when Green, a television arts student at a local college, gathered some friends and began having fun on video. It caught the attention of the fledgling Comedy Network, which launched *The Tom Green Show* last year. The show also airs on the Australian Comedy Network, and Green is now negotiating with the American music channel MTV.

Green and the rock 'n' roll network share the same demographic: jaded young viewers who were bored by television from birth and now crave comedy that jabs them out of their seats. In the Seventies, yachting was pitched to the groundbreaking comedy at *Saturday Night Live*. Now, more than 20 years later, *Saturday Night Live* and its main competitor, *Mad TV*, are stale. They are safe, often boring and, worst of all, snappy. A growing contingent of today's more cynical young audience is circumventing such offerings and gravitating for new counter-culture kicks. Among them, *The Tom Green Show* and another outlet for parents' curiosity, *Mr. Show* with Bob and David, are the two most daring programs currently on the small screen.

So far, the two shows' numbers are small. *Tom Green* pulls in about 30,000 Canadian viewers each week, which is still 10,000



Green: We embarrassing to watch yourself with a cow with your mouth, but it is as funny

above the average ratings for a specialty channel. *Mr. Show*, produced by HBO, draws 1.2 million U.S. viewers (around one-seventh of the *Saturday Night Live* audience) on its home network and 25,000 Canadians on The Comedy Network (where it airs at 11:30 p.m. on Fridays, just after *Tom Green*). But often such innovative fringe programs turn into mainstream hits. *The Larry Sanders Show*, American comedian Garry Shandling's acerbic satire of backstage life at a late-night talk show, began as a cult sleeper in 1990. It soon became a critical success, and had won a respectable, ferociously loyal audience by its sixth and final season last year. It has been emulated on both American television, with ABC's new series *Sports Night*, and on the CBC, with Ken Finklestein's *The Amnerson*.

Interestingly, it was Shandling who helped save *Mr. Show*. Like Green's series, *Mr. Show* began as a grassroots phenomenon. In 1995, American comedians Bob Odenkirk and David Cross trans-

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# Allan Fotheringham



## In search of the real Pamela Wallin

**W**hy would a highly intelligent woman, surrounded every day by politicians and politics, take it into her head not to vote on election day because she had to re-mix "solitaire"?

Why would said woman feel she should write her autobiography at the relatively tender age of 45 with so much of her life still ahead of her? Churchill took four volumes to do his and won the Nobel Prize for literature. Pierre Berton took so much heat for announcing he was going to tell his life story in two volumes that he delayed some years before publishing the second one.

Why would this woman do these crazy things? Well, because she's Pamela Wallin, the Queen of Walrus. Pannoy Wannoy, as she's known to all of us who love her makes her own rules and doesn't give a damn. Stick it in your car, reader, or possibly up your butt.

Her name, *Suey Rae Aslett*, will soon be marching up a bestseller list next year, behind Peter Newman's *Trauma* and Rod McQueen's *Education for the Future*. She's going to pack a lot more into her second half-century and will probably last as long as the Queen Maud. And then possibly she'll tell the real truth.

The problem, you see, is that when you write your memoir at only 45, you look around and realize there are a lot of people you hate—you loathe—but they're still alive. What to do?

Pannoy Wannoy has figured it out. She has made herself the villain, the supposed idiot, the confused and senile one who is always changing jobs, changing lovers, racked with indecision and saved only by the devotion and kindness of her friends.

It's a great story, but what is missing is the real Wallin whose conversations fill screens in part *Danethower*, part character assassination, with large parts of Dorothy Parker and W.C. Fields thrown in. If bottled, it would have to be sold with a warning label attached. In print, she plays nice.

What is a girl to do? As she confesses, she was the loveliest little bit in the west to be married. She was there out of Saskatoon and north of Regina—with loving parents, idyllic surroundings and everything normal, normal, normal.

Perhaps too normal. There is, you see, John. As she tells us, she



BY TREVOR

spent three years with him—a third of it dating, a third of it being together and a third of it visiting him every Saturday morning in jail. John, it seemed, had "left" first. "But, it seemed, had a weakness for dangerous guys—and the first inmate in the world so afflicted, but one of the few who will admit it."

Her blue-nose fans will be astonished to learn that the leftie, neo-feminist who studied psychology at university began her career as a social worker at a federal penitentiary in Saskatoon, locked up with murderers and rapists. She has always astonished herself—"I have never stopped running"—and her political spirit thrashing radio, then print, then TV, proves it.

At CTV, she was told at 4 one afternoon to catch a 6:15 plane to Argentina to cover the Falklands War. She was also warned by her producer that her handsome cameraman had a reputation as a ladies' man and so stuck to business.

Well, what's a girl to do, stuck for five weeks in a strange, foreign country, locked down by rioters, exhausted while battling against the battleships mounted by the U.S. network, protected only by the hands of some ladies' men? "Stick and live," as she describes it. Naturally, they fell into bed, then into love and eventually a quirky, disjointed marriage, as her star grew ever brighter, and off abruptly when she asked him if he liked the new shirt she had bought.

Answer: "No, I don't like the shirt. I don't like our life. I don't like the marriage." Pannoy Wannoy is still running again.

Her only problem, if someone wanted to tell her, is that she's brighter than most all the men she has worked with—and works harder, than the lot. Welcome ride. She creates the familiar joke, told to her by all her girlfriends, that she has been co-optured by her of dumber men in broadcasting.

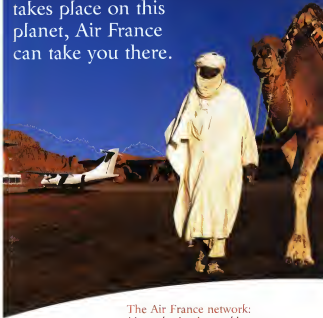
She does tell of J.D. Roberts—now safely in the U.S. as John Roberts and supposedly on the shortlist to succeed Dan Rafter—asking the permanently exiled Dalia Lerner, "No, how are things at Tase?"

But she declines to get much into the details of her obvious pro- struggle with Premier Manicouche in her unhappy coupling with him at the staff CBC, where her aggressive manner and Saskatoon energy made her known as the "Pannoyball." She spends 10 whole pages attempting to explain why she asked John Turner on air if he had a drinking problem.

What's a girl to do, when all these guys out there are still alive? And some, like Turner, are now friends? What can you say over such holes so different when it's down in black and white in print. So better not say it. Perhaps she could just put out the Rod Parole Wallin on video. Better enjoyed before the fire.

That's the danger of trying to dance around the truth when you're only 45. I'm only 46. She must have a good agent.

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